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## THE CONTROL OF A TRACHOMA OUTBREAK.

### WORK CARRIED OUT AT YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

In January, 1914, the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., located at Youngstown, Ohio, made a request through the Ohio State board of health for the detail of an officer to make a survey of the workmen and the conditions under which they worked and lived, with regard to the treatment and control of an outbreak of trachoma, which had been discovered among those employed in the plant and others living in the village of East Youngstown, Ohio.

Surg. J. W. Schereschewsky was detailed to make the investigation, and his report was published in the Public Health Reports of March 6, 1914, pages 560 to 570.

On March 4, Mr. C. S. Robinson, second vice president of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., forwarded the following statement of what they had accomplished and were accomplishing as a result of the recommendations made at the time of the investigation:

On February 9, 1914, the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. opened a trachoma hospital in a building two doors west of the north entrance of their plant. This was a brick building which had been used for a saloon and rooming house.

The services of a registered nurse were secured on full time. The services of an eye specialist for treatment and diagnosis, who gave as much of his time daily to the work as was required, was also arranged for.

The hospital was equipped with cots and cot beds, bedding, etc., for 36 patients. A kitchen and dining and lounging rooms were equipped, and necessary medicines, chairs, and instruments for treatment provided. A bathroom with three shower baths was installed.

All the men whom the company's surgeon pronounced to be afflicted with trachoma were brought to the hospital for treatment, and the patients decided to be a menace to other persons were confined in the hospital. These men were stripped, bathed, and given new clothing; the old clothing was fumigated and returned to them when discharged.

A house-to-house survey of the village of East Youngstown was made by one of the company's officials with the village health officer, and all suspicious eye cases were sent to the hospital.

Placards in English and a number of foreign languages, telling of the danger of eye diseases, were posted throughout the mill and village.

Living conditions in boarding houses were investigated and suggestions made to remedy those found to be bad.

Where it was found necessary to operate to relieve sufferers this was done by the specialist.

The hospital was open from February 9 to August 31, 1914, and during most of this time the services of a nurse of the Blind Commission of the State of Ohio was furnished gratuitously. During the time the hospital was in use 242 patients were treated, 187 of these being employed by the company. Sixty-two cases were in quarantine, eight of which were of outside patients. Thirteen thousand one hundred and eighty-three treatments were given. While the hospital is nominally closed, trachoma patients are still being treated, there being nine at this time. The specialist makes the diagnosis and the nurse of the Ohio Blind Commission, who is still on duty, gives treatment.

On March 1, 1914, the company employed a surgeon on full time, who now has an assistant.

Physical examination of all persons applying for work is being made.

A health board for the village has been appointed, the company's chief surgeon being one of the board.

Arrangements have about been completed by the village for a good water supply.

The partly completed sewerage system has been finished. Insanitary privies are being abated under the direction of the health board.

A garbage collection and disposal system has been installed.

An attempt is being made to regulate overcrowding of lodging and boarding houses.

Streets are rapidly being graded and paved.

A physician has been appointed village health officer.

Thus it can be seen that most of Dr. Schereschewsky's recommendations affecting the village have been carried out, or work is being done to this end.

## INTERSTATE MIGRATION OF TUBERCULOUS PERSONS.

ITS BEARING ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH WITH REFERENCE TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

By P. M. CARRINGTON, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

Under dates of October 30 and December 24, 1913, the writer was detailed by the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, to make an investigation in southern California of the influence of the

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migration of tuberculous persons to that section from other sections of the country to determine—

1. The extent and direction of such migration.
2. The effects of travel on tuberculous persons themselves.
3. The bearing of the migration of tuberculous persons on the health of other travelers and on employees of common carriers.
4. The conditions under which tuberculous persons live in localities resorted to for change of climate and the effects of these conditions on the progress of their disease.
5. The bearing of the presence of tuberculous persons on the health, social, and economic status of communities to which they have migrated in search of health.

During the progress of the investigation, which was continued from October 30, 1913, to June 30, 1914, observations were made on the transcontinental trains, at the various terminal stations visited, and opportunity was taken to converse with travelers, Pullman and railway conductors and physicians in the various localities visited, railway officials, and citizens interested in the tuberculosis problem. Every tuberculosis sanitarium in California south of San Francisco, with two exceptions, was visited, and the views of practically all the physicians in that region who are particularly interested in tuberculosis were obtained.

The only previous work of this character, so far as the writer is aware, was done by the California State Tuberculosis Commission, and was based largely upon a study of mortality statistics. It seemed necessary that data relating to living cases should be obtained and studied before attempting to form conclusions. The complete report of the above-named commission has not yet been published, but a preliminary abstract of its final report was published in the January (1913) Bulletin of the California State Board of Health.

It was recognized that statistics on the various points covered by this investigation were not to be had in any completeness. Therefore arrangements were made, as far as possible in the comparatively limited time to be devoted to the investigation, to collect data on living cases bearing on the five heads covered by the investigation.

Although tuberculosis is a reportable disease in the State of California, only a minority of physicians are in the habit of reporting their cases, and those who do report them do not include in their reports information on all the points necessary for the purposes of the investigation. Arrangements were therefore made with a number of physicians and institutions to collect information regarding cases under treatment. It seemed also desirable that a survey should be made of some community to which tuberculous persons resort, such survey to be used in computing probable averages.

**Survey of Redlands.**

The town of Redlands, with a population of about 10,000, was selected for this work, mainly because of the intelligent and enthusiastic cooperation of Dr. Gayle G. Mosely, of that place, who did much of the work personally and by his influence with the local physicians secured full and accurate reports of all existing cases under medical care. By authority of the bureau, a visiting nurse was employed, a canvass of the town made, and many of the cases not under the care of any physician were thus found and tabulated. These latter cases in Redlands amounted to about 15 per cent of the total, and it is probably a fair index of the number of cases throughout southern California not under medical supervision.

As a result of the Redlands survey there were found 241 cases, giving a morbidity rate of 24 per 1,000 population. Almost 70 per cent of these cases were migratory and a little more than 6 per cent native Californians. The indigent tuberculous were found to comprise 12.86 per cent of the total and 18.56 per cent of the migratory cases. The death rate from tuberculosis in Redlands appears to be progressively decreasing, the figures being 30.9 per cent, 30.4 per cent, and 28 per cent, respectively, for the years 1911, 1912, and 1913.

The town of Redlands has long been a favorite resort for consumptives. It contains no "slums," properly speaking, and even the poorer class of consumptives live under very favorable conditions as regards housing, ventilation, and sunlight. All dwellings are detached and nearly all have sleeping porches. Notwithstanding these favorable conditions, nearly 40 per cent of the migratory cases have grown worse. This is not surprising when it is noted that only about 18 per cent of the migratory cases come in the early stages of the disease.

Information regarding 907 cases was obtained from physicians and sanatoria in various parts of southern California. The list includes 286 cases in the Barlow Sanatorium, the Los Angeles city and county hospitals, the San Bernardino County Hospital, and the San Diego County Hospital. These institutions receive no patients, except under extraordinary circumstances, who are not citizens of the State; that is, who have not been in the State one year or longer, a fact which makes their statistics relative to length of residence and migration less reliable than statistics gathered from other sources. This has a bearing on the estimated averages, and will be alluded to later. Accepting the information obtained from these institutions, however, as giving fairly accurate averages throughout, it is found that 233, or nearly 26 per cent, have migrated to the State within the past 12 months; that 450, or almost 50 per cent, are migratory within the meaning of this investigation; but the percentage of indigency shown in this

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table would be somewhat more than one-third, which is not a fair average because this series includes cases in the city and county hospitals in persons who are all indigent.

Data concerning 178 cases were furnished by Dr. M. S. Iseman, of Los Angeles, Cal. All of these cases came under observation between January 1 and May 1, 1914. Of this number, 58 gave a length of residence in California of one year or less and 95 were migratory. In addition to the above, Dr. George E. Tucker, county health officer of Riverside County, reports 200 cases, of which 74 were migratory.

The tuberculosis problem in California, so far as this investigation is concerned, is practically confined to the counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, and Imperial, to which we will add Ventura, Santa Barbara, and Orange in order to utilize the statistics of the State board of health, these being the counties composing the geographic division of "southern California," as used by the State board.

In the year 1913, 2,384 deaths from tuberculosis were recorded in this division, of which 1,636 occurred in Los Angeles County and 748 in the other seven counties of the district. If we accept the ratio of 10 living cases to every death, the ratio proposed by Hoffman at the ninth meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, this would give us 23,820 cases in southern California and 16,360 in the county of Los Angeles. In the town of Redlands, in 1913, 42 deaths from tuberculosis were recorded, which, according to the above ratio, should give us 420 cases in Redlands, whereas our survey discovered but 241. The Redlands survey shows that the above ratio is too large for southern California, due probably to the large number of far-advanced cases coming into southern California and dying within the year.

Sixteen deaths in Redlands occurred in residents of less than one year's standing; the remainder, 26 cases, multiplied by 10, gives us 260 cases as the probable number which should exist in Redlands. Assuming that our survey failed to discover 18 existing cases would prove this proportion to be correct.

In the geographic division of southern California, 17.8 per cent of deaths from tuberculosis occurred within one year after arrival in the State. In Los Angeles County this percentage was 16.9 per cent and in the other counties of the division 19.9 per cent. Substituting 17.8 per cent, or 424 cases, from the total tuberculosis death rate for southern California, there remain 1,958 deaths among individuals of more than one year's residence. This figure multiplied by 10 gives 19,580 cases as the probable number in the district, and judging by the estimates of county health officers and others this is a conservative estimate.

**Extent and Direction of the Migration of Tuberculous Persons from Other Parts of the Country into Southern California.**

In the course of this investigation observations were made by the writer during actual travel on railroads, and information was sought from railway officials and employees, including conductors, porters, brakemen, and depot masters.

Arrangements were also made with the Santa Fe Railway Co. and the Pullman Co. to have reports made by their conductors of all those passengers traveling in California who apparently were suffering with tuberculosis. These reports were instituted by the Santa Fe Co. about January 1, 1914, and by the Pullman Co. about March 1, 1914, and continued until June 1, a period during which, according to the railway authorities, fewer consumptive persons travel than during the fall months. It was, of course, recognized that conductors would detect only those consumptives in a very advanced stage of the disease. Railway officials and conductors, as well as physicians, agree that the number of advanced cases of tuberculosis entering California at present is materially less than in former years.

Out of 195 cases observed by Pullman and train conductors, 64 were traveling into California from other States, 33 and 9 gave Los Angeles and San Diego, respectively, as their destination. Forty-three of the cases were reported as leaving California for the East, 10 of whom were en route to Phoenix, and 9 to various other Arizona resorts. The remaining cases, 88 in number, were traveling within the State of California or altogether outside of the State.

One conductor on a train running daily from Sacramento south informed the writer that his train averaged 50 to 60 consumptives every month. This particular train connects at Sacramento with trains from the East and the States of Washington and Oregon.

As stated previously, the tuberculosis problem, so far as the migration of tuberculous persons from other States into California is concerned, is practically confined to the counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, and Imperial. It is estimated that 90 per cent of such individuals are ticketed first to Los Angeles; about 50 per cent of these, after variable (usually brief) periods of residence in Los Angeles, migrate to the resorts in the foot-hills within a radius of 75 miles. A few go to San Diego, another small percentage to Imperial County, and perhaps 25 per cent to the Arizona resorts, chiefly Phoenix, and many of these alternate between Arizona and southern California, according to the season. According to the personal observations of the writer, every transcontinental train brings into California at least one consumptive. If this observation is correct, and is a condition which prevails throughout the year, the number of consumptives coming to California from other States would be between 4,000 and 4,500 annually.

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Out of 2,220 cases studied, 400 are known to have come to California within the past 12 months. In the series of 907 cases, 450, or almost 50 per cent, admit having migrated because of tuberculosis, but this percentage is believed to be low because of the inclusion in this series of 286 patients from several eleemosynary institutions who would be apt to conceal brief residence and the fact of migration on account of tuberculosis, because such admissions would affect their eligibility for treatment in these institutions.

Dr. C. C. Browning, of Los Angeles, who furnished a series of 680 cases, is of the opinion that at least 60 per cent of his cases, and probably 75 per cent, developed the disease before coming to California.

Reference is made elsewhere to estimates given of the number of consumptives in southern California. If these estimates be correct, and if the same percentages prevail as found to prevail in cases actually studied, 60 per cent, we must conclude that there are now in southern California 11,748 cases which have migrated from other States because of tuberculosis; 60 per cent is adopted as a compromise between the 50 per cent, 60 per cent, and probably 75 per cent of the several series of cases. Medical opinion places this percentage higher.

That many tuberculous persons who do not know of their infection travel, is certain, and is exemplified by the experience of Dr. George E. Tucker, of Riverside, who, during an examination of 1,000 presumably healthy laborers applying for employment at the Riverside Cement Works, found more than 20 cases of tuberculosis.

#### **The Effects of Travel on Tuberculous Persons Themselves.**

In order to secure information upon this point many consumptives were interviewed. Pullman conductors were requested to report the apparent effect of travel upon such consumptives as came under their observation, and 195 tuberculous travelers were reported on by conductors. In a large majority of these cases the conductor either reported that the passengers stood the journey well or were not affected. In a few instances the passenger was reported greatly fatigued, very weak, or seemingly improved. Several died en route, and a few were reported as suffering material inconvenience when high altitudes were reached. Of 450 migratory consumptives from whom information was obtained, 72 are said to have been improved, and 74 made worse by the journey West, while in 261 cases no effect was observed.

#### **The Bearing of the Migration of Tuberculous Persons on the Health of Other Travelers and the Employees of Common Carriers.**

The method and source of infection in tuberculosis are not well understood, nor do we know exactly how the bacilli find entrance into the human body in particular instances, but we do know that the

bacilli are so very generally distributed in most communities that many human beings are infected in childhood and that the danger of infection is in direct proportion to the length and intimacy of exposure.

Dr. John C. King, of Banning, in an article read before the Pacific Association of Railway Surgeons in San Francisco in 1912, says:

Tuberculosis is ubiquitous, therefore railroad employees suffer from it. The percentage of morbidity is probably less among them than among any other large mass of employees, except those in the Army and Navy.

\* \* \* \* \*

In attempting to group the men we find that engineers and firemen are quite exempt from the disease. On the other hand, Pullman conductors furnish a large quota.

In the course of these investigations the writer has encountered but one Pullman conductor suffering from tuberculosis. Diligent inquiry among a large number of Pullman conductors and porters elicited reports that three or four in each class were said to have had tuberculosis. The Pullman Co. was unable to furnish any data along these lines, but the following statistics supplied by the general manager of the Santa Fe Railway Co. seem to show that the incidence of tuberculosis among trainmen and conductors in the passenger service is relatively very small. The other railway companies had no statistics of sufficient accuracy to have any decided bearing on the question, except that in a general way they show that relatively few of their employees outside the office force are known to develop tuberculosis.

*Number of consumptives among the various classes of employees of the Santa Fe Railway Co. during the last five years.*

	In serv- ice.	Tubercu- losis.		In serv- ice.	Tubercu- losis.
Conductors.....	383	1	General office employees.....	861	11
Brakemen.....	384	18	Bridge and building employees	974	12
Engineers.....	463	4	Signal department employees.....	288	2
Firemen.....	476	6	Marine service employees.....	116	
Switchmen.....	385	4	Store department employees.....	602	1
Shop employees.....	3,144	27	Construction department em- ployees.....	196	
Station employees.....	2,049	15	Total.....	14,687	153
Section employees <sup>1</sup> .....	4,166	52			

<sup>1</sup> These are largely Mexicans who come to the Santa Fe through the El Paso gateway.

These figures show a morbidity rate of a little over 1 per cent.

Among 178 cases occurring in the practice of Dr. M. S. Iseman, of Los Angeles, it was found that while a great variety of trades, callings, and professions are represented in this series, there are included but seven railway employees, not one of whom is in the class which would come in contact with the traveling public.

Under the regulations of the Pullman Co., conductors are forbidden to resell a berth which has been occupied by a sick passenger until

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the car has been disinfected. Cases of sickness, especially supposed tuberculosis, are reported by the conductor to the district superintendent at the termination of his run. The entire car is then subjected to disinfection and cleaning identical with that described by Passed Assist. Surg. A. D. Foster, in Public Health Reports for March 27, 1914. This process will not be again described here, but the procedures used are probably efficient, at least so far as making the cars safe for subsequent travelers is concerned. All Pullman cars, without reference to the character of passengers carried, undergo these processes at intervals.

The disinfection and cleaning of coaches of the Santa Fe Railway Co. is practiced in very much the same manner, and in addition the Santa Fe Co. provides cuspidors partially filled with a phenol solution in all smoking and parlor cars, and all of the roads entering California now provide individual drinking cups, either without charge or at a nominal cost.

Dr. Charles B. Dudley, in a paper on "The Dissemination of Tuberculosis as Affected by Railway Travel" several years ago, seemed to show that both the morbidity and mortality from tuberculosis were less among passenger-train employees than among any other group of employees in the whole service of the Pennsylvania Co.

In view of such available data as have been collected the conclusion seems proper that the temporary association of the well with the migrating tuberculous person, such as occurs in railway travel, is not attended by any considerable measure of danger of the transmission of the disease. It is to be noted also as a common experience of railway and Pullman conductors that the average consumptive who travels at the present time is much more careful in his personal habits and the disposal of his sputum than was customary with such travelers several years ago. There is much greater danger of the spread of influenza and common colds, as well as other diseases which are more readily communicable.

**The Conditions under which Tuberculous Persons Live in Localities Resorted to for Changes of Climate, and the Effects of these Conditions on the Progress of Their Disease.**

These were investigated through physicians in the various localities visited and by personal visits to a considerable number of consumptives.

The conditions under which consumptives live resolve themselves largely into a question of finances. The better or more expensive class of tourist hotels claim that they do not receive consumptives, but wealthy consumptives may be found in all of them. In many communities there is a violent prejudice against consumptives, and in at least one community visited there is a local law which forbids

the renting of a house by or to a consumptive without the full knowledge and consent of the owner thereof. In this community recently damages were recovered by the owner of a house which had been rented to a consumptive by a real estate agent without the owner's consent.

The poorer consumptives who come to Los Angeles naturally seek the low-priced hotels and lodging houses in the congested area almost in the heart of the city, and it is this section which furnishes a large majority of the cases treated by the Tuberculosis Society, as well as a large percentage of those cases which find their way to the city and county hospital.

This hospital is intended only for legal residents of the State, although a great many nonresidents are admitted for humanitarian reasons, and one case is reported in which the patient's baggage was checked from New York City direct to the City and County Hospital. The city maintains but one visiting tuberculosis nurse, who visits as many of the reported cases as possible and, where there is over-crowding or other insanitary condition in the home, arranges for the removal of such families to more suitable dwellings.

Many of the more prosperous live in furnished apartments, a style of dwelling which has come into very general vogue within the past few years on the Pacific coast and is a sort of compromise dwelling resembling somewhat the hotel and somewhat the apartment houses of the East. These apartment houses are very numerous, and when occupied by careless consumptives, not under medical supervision and unknown to the health department, may become a serious menace to healthy persons who subsequently occupy the same apartment. The very general use of the vacuum cleaner probably obviates a considerable part of the danger which would otherwise exist in these apartments.

Speaking of the poorer class of consumptives in Los Angeles, in an article on "The Tuberculosis Problem in Los Angeles," several years ago, Dr. George H. Kress says:

Forced by the lack of material means to seek lodging in the cheapest rooming houses; unable to purchase nourishing food, without which even the best climate on earth is of but little avail; forced, when their material means are not so limited to conceal the nature of their malady from the keeper of the rooming house, lest they be requested to go elsewhere for lodging; eating in the public restaurants among the better class of which even the cleansing of dishes is not any too well performed and where among the cheapest this work is decidedly neglected; the lot of these hopelessly advanced victims of consumption is, indeed, hard. Their sufferings terminate somewhat when, bedridden, they are admitted to the county hospital where, even though the white-capped nurses be strangers, they may spend a few hours of peace before death.

\* \* \* \* \*

One hundred and eighteen deaths from consumption in the Los Angeles County Hospital last year; 34 deaths in rooms and lodging houses, without a physician in

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attendance, so that a coroner's inquest was necessary. The Associated Charities yearly provide transportation to an additional hundred or so of consumptive persons to enable them to return to their homes because they are unable to keep up the struggle here.

Dr. Kress further states that 25 per cent of the mortality and 50 per cent of the morbidity from consumption in Los Angeles is to be found in the lodging and rooming houses, which harbor only about 30 per cent of the population of the city. An effort of the Los Angeles Tuberculosis Society to increase the number of municipal visiting nurses so that there shall be one nurse for each 100 reported cases in the city of Los Angeles, having been recently rejected by the city council, is now being made the subject of an initiative petition to be voted on at the next election.

Those consumptives who are fortunate enough to be able to resort to the foothill towns, whether they enter the various sanatoria or occupy hired houses, live under very nearly ideal conditions as regards housing. The effect of these conditions, however, on the progress of their disease depends very largely upon the state of the disease when they arrive. Out of the 450 migrating cases included in Table 2, 102 were good or incipient; 211 were fair or moderately advanced; and 134 were poor or far advanced; no record, 3. Their condition of health now is as follows: Good, 56; improved, 215; worse, 160; no record, 19. These figures are not conclusive and may even be misleading, for the reason that nearly all of these patients are still under treatment and many of those unimproved or worse when these observations were made may be greatly improved, arrested, or cured within the next 12 months. An unknown percentage will doubtless have died within the same period.

Very far advanced cases probably do little if any better than they would have done in their own homes, and those who are financially unable to supply themselves with suitable dwellings and the comforts not to say the luxuries of life had far better have remained in their homes where they might at least have had the ministry and companionship of friends and relatives in their last hours. The earlier cases, in a climate which permits out of door life practically every day in the year, probably improve in somewhat greater percentage than in the less favored climates of the East, and in every community in southern California we find large numbers of arrested and cured consumptives in every walk of life.

**The Bearing of the Presence of Tuberculous Persons on the Health, Social, and Economic Status of Communities to Which they have Migrated in Search of Health.**

Under this heading statistical data are practically impossible of attainment at the present time, but much information bearing on these points was furnished by prominent physicians, particularly of Los Angeles and adjoining communities.

In order to get estimates, a circular letter containing the 10 questions given below was addressed to the county health officers of each of the 27 counties in California south of San Francisco. A second request was sent to some who failed to reply to the first, and finally some sort of reply was received from 17.

In addition to the county health officers this letter was sent to a number of city health officers and prominent physicians in the various towns in the territory referred to:

1. Population?
2. Cases of tuberculosis reported in 1913?
3. Cases of tuberculosis in the county now estimated?
4. Percentage of migrating cases?
5. Percentage of indigency among migrating cases?
6. Percentage improved since arrival?
7. Whether or not tuberculosis is increasing among residents of the county?
8. Precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease?
9. Annual expense to the county for care of indigent and nonresident consumptives?
10. Annual expense for return to their homes of such consumptives?

Ten of these county health officers replied to question 7 in the negative, four in the positive, and three were noncommittal. Five city health officers and physicians answered the same question in the negative, one thinks it is decreasing, three replied in the affirmative, and three were noncommittal.

A number of well-informed and close-observing physicians in Los Angeles think the disease is undoubtedly more prevalent there at the present time than formerly, and conditions certainly are favorable to its spread, especially in the cheap hotel and lodging-house section of the city, which is also the most congested area.

The first and most important cause of this condition lies in the inability of the health department to gain a knowledge of the existence and location of cases. Much has been said about the negligence of physicians in reporting cases, and unfortunately many are culpable in this regard; but there remains the fact that a considerable number of tuberculous persons live, suffer, infect their surroundings, and die without having come under the care of physicians at all. Dr. Kress, in the paper previously quoted, refers to 34 deaths in one year in rooms and lodging houses without a physician in attendance, so that a coroner's inquest was necessary. A condition similar to that existing in Los Angeles exists in less degree in the other towns of southern California.

Dr. George E. Tucker, county health officer of Riverside County, in a recent letter says:

The occurrence of the disease among the native born is increasing and increasing rapidly, and figures to prove this statement are obtainable from the State statistician, Mr. Leslie, at Sacramento. I personally believe that the problem in California is to a great extent a house problem. In Los Angeles, as in Riverside, a majority of cases which come from other States, sooner or later, because of lack of funds, are forced to take quarters in houses where the sleeping rooms are poorly ventilated, where there is insufficient sunlight, and where the bedding, beds, rugs or carpets, and furniture

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are highly contaminated as a result of the careless expectoration of large quantities of infected sputum. The bedclothing in these cheap rooming houses, hotels, and tenement houses is only replaced at long intervals, and the rooms are occupied practically all the time, with a very frequent change of tenants.

It is a matter of common knowledge that many of the physicians of southern California migrated to the State on account of tuberculosis, and the same observation is true, though perhaps to less extent, in other professions and callings. Dr. Norman Bridge, of Los Angeles, said to the writer recently: "I could march down Spring Street a regiment of men and women prominent in the social, professional, and business life of Los Angeles who have come here because they themselves or some member of their families had tuberculosis." He then related instance after instance of individuals, prominent socially and financially, who would be included in his regiment. Another prominent physician, himself a recovered consumptive, makes a similar statement, and pages of like testimony might be presented.

San Diego was formerly a more favored resort for consumptives than at present, and in connection with this section of the subject the following tables, showing total deaths, deaths from consumption, and percentage of deaths from consumption, from 1870 to 1884, and from 1908 to 1913, inclusive, are interesting.

The first of these tables has been compiled from an interesting record kept by the only firm of undertakers in San Diego during the years covered; the second is supplied by Health Officer Mead.

Year.	Total deaths.	Deaths from con-sump-tion.	Percent-age.	Year.	Total deaths.	Deaths from con-sump-tion.	Percent-age.
1870.....	21	3	14	1878.....	40	8	20
1871.....	58	20	34	1879.....	56	13	23
1872.....	42	16	38	1880.....	67	19	28
1873.....	64	17	26	1881.....	121	24	20
1874.....	54	19	35	1882.....	83	17	20
1875.....	63	20	31	1883.....	76	24	31
1876.....	64	24	37.5	1884.....	84	22	26
1877.....	42	15	35				

The causes of death are not always given, and such expressions as "Killed by Indian," "Loss of breath," "Shot by Dodson," and the like, are not infrequent. But the table shows that the relative number of deaths from tuberculosis was very high during these years, when many far-advanced consumptives migrated from the East to San Diego.

Year.	Total deaths.	Deaths from tubercu-lo-sis.	Percent-age.	Year.	Total deaths.	Deaths from tubercu-lo-sis.	Percent-age.
1908.....	715	97	13.5	1911.....	814	122	15
1909.....	600	86	14.3	1912.....	966	156	16
1910.....	685	107	15.6	1913.....	1,032	159	15.4

41 per cent residential, 59 per cent nonresidential cases.

The reputation of southern California as a resort for consumptives is said to have originated during the gold rush of 1849, when whole families migrated from the Eastern States across the plains, in some instances bringing with them the bedridden consumptive member of the family. Numbers of these started out in the prairie schooner, and, in the open-air life of the plains, living out of doors 24 hours each day, began to improve, and in many instances, after a few weeks of travel, began to be able to walk short and then increasing distances daily. Many such, by the time their destination was reached, had materially improved, and in the continued outdoor life of California went on to recovery.

The news of these recoveries gradually drifted eastward, giving to the Southwest and to southern California the reputation of being particularly beneficial to consumptives, and so the tide of consumptive emigration began to flow designedly to the Southwest. Many came and some recovered; Dr. John C. King, of Banning, says about one-third. And these recovered consumptives have built many of the towns of southern California. The town of Banning has grown around Dr. John C. King, who, because of tuberculosis, migrated to the Southwest in 1884, having been impressed with the climatic advantages of that region by a friend who had recovered his health there. In a recent visit to Banning the writer was driven through the town, a place now of about 1,500 people, and practically all the best houses in town were pointed out by Dr. King, with the remark in each case, "This was built by a consumptive."

The cost of indigent, nonresident consumptives to the communities of southern California has been very difficult to arrive at with any degree of accuracy. No such records are kept. An individual becomes a citizen of California, if he or she so elects, by reason of one year's residence without regard to his or her health. For the purpose of computing this cost, however, an effort was made to ascertain how many consumptives who are now public charges had developed tuberculosis before entering the State. This has been an extremely difficult matter, for the reason that only citizens are eligible for treatment in the county hospitals. That is to say, no consumptive is received under ordinary circumstances who has been in the State less than one year. The statement of the patient is usually the only evidence on which to determine the period of residence, and it is probable that many, in their dire extremity, falsify in this regard in order to obtain admission to the various county hospitals. But from the stage of the disease when admitted, the character of the disease, and other factors we may form some estimate of the percentage of indigent consumptives who are migratory within the meaning of this report.

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The Los Angeles City and County Hospital cares for a daily average of approximately 200 consumptives at a cost of about \$1 per diem per patient. Dr. Whitman, the superintendent of the hospital, was unwilling to commit himself, but agreed that an estimate of \$150 daily average would be conservative. Since we are dealing in estimates, however, we will reduce this to \$100 per diem, an annual cost to the city and county of Los Angeles for the care and treatment of indigent nonresident consumptives of \$36,500. To this must be added the sum of \$2,101.51 expended by the county during the year 1913 for returning indigent consumptives to their former homes. This expenditure of \$38,601.51 represents the taxes on approximately \$2,000,000 of property, and takes no account of expenditures of organized and private charities, and is only overhead expense, including nothing for organization, interest on investment, etc.

Against this showing one physician in Los Angeles related to the writer histories of a half dozen or more families in his practice who had come to Los Angeles County because of tuberculosis, bringing with them large wealth and developing local real estate from insignificant valuations to valuations running well up toward the million-dollar mark. All this, of course, is estimate, based, however, on intimate knowledge on the part of the physician.

From the experience related by this and other physicians in Los Angeles, there seems no doubt that persons who have come to that city because of tuberculosis have brought and developed taxable wealth many times in excess of \$2,000,000. The same conditions prevail relatively in all sections to which migrating consumptives come, but Los Angeles is cited as an example because it bears the brunt of the problem, bearing a large share of the expense of caring for the indigent, and receiving a large share of the benefit accruing from the migration of the well-to-do consumptive.

While occasionally a small community may find itself overburdened in attempting to care for the indigent, nonresident consumptive, it is believed that southern California as a whole can well afford to care for those who need assistance in view of the benefits it has derived in the past, is deriving now, and will derive in the future, from well-to-do, well-educated, refined, and altogether desirable families with consumptive members who come to southern California to reside.

There is a widespread feeling that some measures should be taken to restrict the migration of consumptive people who have not sufficient means to provide for their own necessities, but this feeling, amongst the medical profession at least, is based not upon economic but rather humanitarian grounds.

**Forced or Assisted Migration.**

It has been possible to secure very little definite information in respect to forced or assisted migration. Even patients who seek public charity for their maintenance or to enable them to return to their homes, are reluctant to admit that they were assisted in coming to California. Six out of 241 cases in the city of Redlands acknowledged such assistance. Forty-five consumptive individuals and families were returned to their homes by the Los Angeles authorities during 1913, at an expense of \$2,101.51, a special rate being given by the railroads in such cases. Some of these are known to have been sent to California at the expense of organized charities. None are known to have been sent by any governmental authority.

The board of supervisors of San Diego County furnished transportation to 82 individuals during 1913, but only 2 or 3 per cent were furnished transportation on account of sickness.

It is the practice of boards of supervisors in southern California to furnish transportation home to indigent consumptives only in case they have assurances that the patients will be cared for on arrival at destination by friends and relatives, or, in case the patient is able to work, of his being promised a situation. Notwithstanding these statements, it is more than probable that boards of supervisors may be influenced to some extent by a willingness to be rid of the burden of caring for such people.

**Summary and Conclusions.**

1. The migration of tuberculous persons in advanced stages of the disease into southern California, while still large, amounting probably to from 2,000 to 4,000 annually, is decreasing, due probably to the teaching of recent years, the establishment of sanatoria throughout the East, the successful treatment of tuberculosis in the home environment, and the less widely held belief in the climatic treatment of tuberculosis. It is impossible from existing data to state with any accuracy the number of incipient cases that travel across the borders of the State.

2. The immediate effects of travel upon tuberculous persons are usually adverse, but its influence on the course of the disease is not great, unless the patients be in extremis.

3. The migration of tuberculous persons has probably little bearing on the health of other travelers and of employees of common carriers.

4. The conditions under which tuberculous persons live in the localities resorted to for changes of climate, and the effects of these conditions on the progress of their disease, depend very largely on the question of finances, influenced by education and previous habits, and whether or not the patient has had and continues to have wise medical advice. Wise medical advice would retain in their home sur-

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roundings far advanced and hopeless cases. Early cases, well-advised and financially independent, recover in large percentages.

5. The bearing of the presence of tuberculous persons on the social and economic status of communities to which they have migrated in search of health, has been in the main as applied to southern California, beneficial. Many communities in southern California have been built by migrating consumptives. Many important enterprises have originated with them, and even the great city of Los Angeles, now claiming a population of more than a half million, had its beginning in this way and still receives many well-to-do, desirable, tuberculous citizens from other States.

In many of the smaller communities where sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis are located, the health of the community has been either not affected or improved. Dr. Peers, of Colfax, says:

My own experience would seem to indicate that the health of a community is raised if the locality is the home of an active sanitarian and the people are of sufficient intelligence to heed his teachings. I am sure our local institution has been a wonderful power for good in the education regarding proper living among our own townspeople.

In those communities to which large numbers of far-advanced and hopeless consumptives resort without means to supply their necessities the public health has suffered. It is the indigent consumptive who is the most dangerous, because he is, as a rule, less well instructed, more careless in his personal habits, and necessarily resides in the cheap rooming and lodging houses in the congested areas.

6. That there is some forced or assisted migration is unquestioned, but so far as this investigation has developed, those indigent consumptives who are sent to California by public or private charities are, for the most part, so assisted for purely humanitarian reasons and well-meaning, though ill-advised, charity.

In reaching the foregoing conclusions, Drs. Gayle G. Moseley, of Redlands; Robert A. Peers, of Colfax; George H. Evans, Philip King Brown, and Max Rothschilds, of San Francisco; Pottenger, Kress, Browning, Malmsberry, Barlow, and Bridge, of Los Angeles; and B. F. Howard, secretary of the State tuberculosis bureau, have been consulted.

#### Acknowledgments.

The writer has received advice and assistance from so great a number of the members of the medical profession and others in California that to mention their names individually is impracticable. But he feels that he can not close this report without specially mentioning and expressing appreciation for the material assistance, advice, and information given by Drs. Gayle G. Moseley, of Redlands, and C. C. Browning and F. M. Pottenger, of Los Angeles, who gave freely of their time for pure love of the cause—the prevention of tuberculosis.

## PLAQUE-PREVENTION WORK.

### CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended February 27, 1915, has been received from Passed Asst. Surg. Hurley, of the United States Public Health Service, in temporary charge of the work:

#### *San Francisco Cal.*

RAT PROOFING.	RAT PROOFING—continued.
New buildings:	
Inspections of work under construction.....	207
Basements concreted (square feet, 17,500).....	20
Floors concreted (square feet, 8,306).....	17
Yards, passageways, etc. (square feet, 6,951).....	46
Total area of concrete laid (square feet).....	32,757
Class A, B, and C (fireproof), buildings:	
Inspections made.....	212
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.....	2,720
Wire screening used (square feet).....	13,360
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.....	9,257
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.....	8,774
Old buildings:	
Inspections made.....	705
Wooden floors removed.....	52
Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	41
	OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.
Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	24
Reinspections made on vessels.....	26
New rat guards procured.....	16
Defective rat guards repaired.....	4
Vessels on which cargo was inspected.....	1

#### AMOUNT OF CARGO INSPECTED AND DESCRIPTION OF SAME.

		Condition.	Rat evidence.
Steamer Admiral Schley, from Seattle:			
100 cases salmon, halibut, and household goods.....		O. K.	None.
300 sacks flour and meal.....		O. K.	None.

	RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.
Rats trapped on wharves and water front.....	17
Rats trapped on vessels.....	16
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	171
Traps set on vessels.....	64
Vessels trapped on.....	10
Poisons placed on water fronts (pieces).....	3,600
Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds (pieces).....	3,600
Bait used on water front and vessels: Bacon (pounds).....	6
Amount of bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	12
Pounds of poison used on water front.....	6
	RATS IDENTIFIED.
Mus norvegicus.....	95
Mus rattus.....	52
Mus alexandrinus.....	55
Mus musculus.....	38

#### *Squirrels collected and examined for plague.*

Contra Costa County.....	100
San Benito County.....	19
Total.....	179

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*Ranches inspected and hunted over.*

Contra Costa County.....	.....	25
San Benito County.....	.....	5
Total.....	.....	30

*Record of plague infection.*

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
<b>Cities:</b>				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	.....do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	None.....	.....do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	.....do.....	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
<b>Counties:</b>				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909 <sup>1</sup>	Aug. 7, 1914	283 squirrels, wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	May 17, 1914	None.....	Oct. 23, 1914	1,565 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	.....do.....	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Apr. 10, 1914	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	.....do.....	Sept. 25, 1914	36 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	.....do.....	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	.....do.....	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	.....do.....	July 23, 1913	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None.....	.....do.....	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

<sup>1</sup> Wood rat.

The work is being carried on in the following-named counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, Merced, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, San Benito, Santa Clara, and San Mateo.

**HAWAII—PLAUE PREVENTION.**

The following reports of plague-prevention work in Hawaii were received from Surg. Trotter, of the United States Public Health Service:

**Honolulu.**

WEEK ENDED FEB. 20, 1915.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	518	Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:
Rats trapped.....	477	Mus musculus..... 34
Mongoose trapped.....	6	Average number of traps set daily ..... 1,085
Rats found dead (Mus norvegicus).....	1	Cost per rat destroyed..... cents. 17 <sup>1</sup>
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	34	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles
Examined microscopically.....	469	from Honolulu..... Apr. 12, 1910
Showing plague infection.....	0	Last case human plague, Honolulu... July 12, 1910
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case rat plague, Kalopa stable,
Mus alexandrinus.....	197	Paauhau, Hawaii ..... Aug. 29, 1914
Mus musculus.....	172	Last case human plague, Paauhau
Mus norvegicus.....	88	Landing, Hawaii..... Aug. 17, 1914
Mus rattus.....	20	

## Hilo.

WEEK ENDED FEB. 13, 1915.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,661	Classification of rats trapped and found dead—Continued.
Rats trapped.....	2,635	Mus ratus..... 866
Rats found dead.....	2	Mus musculus..... 765
Mongoose taken.....	24	Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Aug.
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	2,661	29, 1914.
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	0	Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Aug. 16, 1914.
Classification of rats trapped and found dead:		
Mus norvegicus.....	556	
Mus alexandrinus.....	450	

## PORTO RICO—PLAUE PREVENTION.

During the three weeks ended February 26, 1915, 479 rodents (rats and mice) were examined in Porto Rico for possible plague infection. The rodents were collected in San Juan, Puerta de Tierra, and Santurce. No plague infection was found.

## PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

### IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

#### CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for January, 1915.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Texas:	
Faulkner County.....	1	Galveston County.....	1
Independence County.....	1	Liberty County.....	1
White County.....	1	Matagorda County.....	1
Total.....	3	Total.....	3

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 27, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	4	2	New York, N. Y.....	6	2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		Niagara Falls, N. Y.....		1
Cairo, Ill.....		1	Providence, R. I.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	San Juan, P. R.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	1	South Omaha, Nebr.....		1
Columbus, Ohio.....	2	1	Zanesville, Ohio.....	2	
Detroit, Mich.....		2			

#### DIPHTHERIA.

California—San Francisco.

Passed Asst. Surg. Hurley reported by telegraph March 15, 1915, that during the month of February, 1915, 146 new cases of diphtheria, with 20 deaths, were notified in San Francisco, Cal., and that during the first 12 days of March 89 new cases, with 4 deaths, were notified.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 849.

**ERYSIPelas.****City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 27, 1915.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Allentown, Pa.	1	.....	Montclair, N. J.	2	.....
Baltimore, Md.	.....	2	New Castle, Pa.	1	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	6	.....	New York, N. Y.	10	.....
Chicago, Ill.	22	.....	Norristown, Pa.	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio	8	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	9	1
Clinton, Mass.	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	7	1
Duluth, Minn.	1	1	Portland, Oreg.	1	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	1	.....	Sacramento, Cal.	1	.....
Hartford, Conn.	1	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.	2	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.	5	.....	Seattle, Wash.	5	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	.....			

**MALARIA.****Arkansas Report for January, 1915.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Garrison reported that during the month of January, 1915, 148 cases of malaria were notified in the State of Arkansas.

**MEASLES.****California—Los Angeles.**

Senior Surg. Brooks reported March 8, 1915, in regard to an outbreak of measles in Los Angeles, Cal., as follows: During the month of December, 1914, 39 cases were notified; in January, 1915, 154 cases, with 1 death; in February, 488 cases, with 1 death; from March 1 to 6, 209 cases.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 849.

**PELLAGRA.****Arkansas Report for January, 1915.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Garrison reported that during the month of January, 1915, 10 cases of pellagra were notified in the State of Arkansas.

**PNEUMONIA.****City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 27, 1915.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.	3	5	Norfolk, Va.	2	2
Braddock, Pa.	1	.....	Norristown, Pa.	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.	221	138	Pasadena, Cal.	2	.....
Cleveland, Ohio	74	37	Philadelphia, Pa.	70	70
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	37	28
Harrisburg, Pa.	1	1	Reading, Pa.	3	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2	1	Rochester, N. Y.	8	11
Lancaster, Pa.	3	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.	15	3
Los Angeles, Cal.	11	8	South Bethlehem, Pa.	3	.....
Manchester, N. H.	2	2	Wilmington, N. C.	1	3
Marinette, Wis.	1	1	York, Pa.	2	.....
New Castle, Pa.	2	.....	Zanesville, Ohio.	3	.....
Newport, Ky.	2	2			

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**POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).****Arkansas Report for January, 1915.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Garrison reported that during the month of January, 1915, 1 case of poliomyelitis was reported in Yell County, Ark.

**SCARLET FEVER.**

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 849.

**SMALLPOX.****California—Imperial County.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Richter reported by telegraph that during the week ended March 13, 1915, one case of smallpox was notified in Imperial County, Cal., making a total of 69 cases reported since January 1, 1915.

**Kansas.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported by telegraph that during the week ended March 13, 1915, cases of smallpox were notified in counties of Kansas as follows: Anderson, 21; Barton, 1; Brown, 8; Chase, 38; Cherokee, 2; Clark, 1; Clay, 10; Doniphan, 5; Franklin, 1; Harper, 4; Lane, 12; Rice, 2; Riley, 1; Sedgwick, 12; Sumner, 15; Wyandotte, 4.

**Minnesota.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the seven days ended March 15, 1915, new foci of smallpox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Freeborn County, Alden, 4; Isanti County, Cambridge Township, 1; Itasca County, Bovey, 2; Murray County, Cameron Township, 2; Nicollett County, North Mankato, 1; Nobles County, Westside Township, 1; Rock County, Mound Township, 1; Todd County, Long Prairie, 2; Wabasha County, Kellogg, 1.

**Texas—Brownsville and Vicinity.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Fairbanks reported by telegraph March 11, 1915, that 20 new cases of smallpox had been notified in Brownsville, Tex., and vicinity.

**SMALLPOX—Continued.**  
**Miscellaneous State Reports.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Arizona (Feb. 1-28):</b>			<b>Arkansas (Jan. 1-31)—Contd.</b>		
Gila County—			Counties—Continued.		
Miami.....	1		Ouachita.....	11	.....
Maricopa County—			Phillips.....	2	.....
Glendale.....	4		Pulaski.....	1	.....
Mesa.....	5		Sebastian.....	1	.....
Phoenix.....	7		Total.....	18	.....
Yuma County—			<b>Washington (Jan. 1-31):<sup>1</sup></b>		
Yuma.....	1		Counties—		
Total.....	18	.....	Skagit.....	5	.....
<b>Arkansas (Jan. 1-31):</b>			Spokane.....	1	.....
Counties—			Total.....	6	.....
Bradley.....	2				
Dallas.....	1				

<sup>1</sup> Supplemental to report published in Public Health Reports, Feb. 26, page 634.

**City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 27, 1915.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		Little Rock, Ark.....	1	
Butte, Mont.....	3		Milwaukee, Wis.....	5	
Charleston, S. C.....	1		Moline, Ill.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	2		New Orleans, La.....	3	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2		Norfolk, Va.....	1	
Covington, Ky.....	4		Phoenix, Ariz.....	1	
Danville, Ill.....	3		Portland, Oreg.....	7	
Detroit, Mich.....	7		Racine, Wis.....	1	
Duluth, Minn.....	2		Rock Island, Ill.....	3	
Elgin, Ill.....	2		St. Louis, Mo.....	1	
Evansville, Ind.....	2		Springfield, Ill.....	1	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	3		Toledo, Ohio.....	1	

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 849.

**TYPHOID FEVER.**

**State Reports for January, 1915.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>Arkansas:</b>		<b>Texas:</b>	
Ashley County.....	6	Archer County.....	1
Carroll County.....	1	Conejo County.....	3
Clay County.....	1	Cook County.....	1
Conway County.....	6	Dallas County.....	3
Crittenden County.....	1	EI Paso County.....	3
Faulkner County.....	3	Galveston County.....	6
Garland County.....	1	Grayson County.....	2
Hempstead County.....	2	Nolan County.....	1
Howard County.....	2	Tarrant County.....	2
Independence County.....	7	Travis County.....	1
Izard County.....	6	Waco County.....	1
Logan County.....	1	Wise County.....	2
Montgomery County.....	15	Waller County.....	2
Ouachita County.....	1	Williamson County.....	2
Phillips County.....	6	Total.....	30
Pulaski County.....	3		
St. Francis County.....	1		
Washington County.....	3		
White County.....	2		
Total.....	68		

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**TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.****City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 27, 1915.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.	1		Mobile, Ala.	1	
Altoona, Pa.		1	Moline, Ill.		1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1		Morristown, N. J.	2	
Atlantic City, N. J.	1		Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
Baltimore, Md.	2		Newark, N. J.	2	
Binghamton, N. Y.	1		New Bedford, Mass.	5	
Boston, Mass.	8	1	Newport, R. I.	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.		1	New York, N. Y.	17	3
Charleston, S. C.	1		Norfolk, Va.	1	
Chicago, Ill.	12		Norristown, Pa.	1	
Cleveland, Ohio	1	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	10	1
Columbus, Ohio	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.	12	1
Cumberland, Md.	1		Providence, R. I.		1
Danville, Ill.		1	Reading, Pa.	2	
Detroit, Mich.	7		Richmond, Va.	2	
Erie, Pa.	1		Rochester, N. Y.	1	
Evansville, Ind.	2		Rock Island, Ill.	1	
Galveston, Tex.	3		Sacramento, Cal.	3	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7	1	St. Louis, Mo.	3	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1		South Bend, Ind.	1	
Kokomo, Ind.	1		Springfield, Ill.	1	
Lancaster, Pa.	1		Springfield, Mass.	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	5		Tacoma, Wash.	3	
Lowell, Mass.	1		Waltham, Mass.	1	
Lynchburg, Va.	1		Washington, D. C.	1	1
Lynn, Mass.	1		Wheeling, W. Va.	1	1
Manchester, N. H.	1		Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	
Marinette, Wis.	1		Wilmington, N. C.		2
Milwaukee, Wis.	2		Zanesville, Ohio.	1	

**DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.****State Reports for January, 1915.**

States.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Arkansas	21	89	30
Texas	175	...	108
Washington	13	11	1

† Supplemental to report published in Public Health Reports, Feb. 26, p. 638.

**City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 27, 1915.**

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Estimated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Over 500,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Baltimore, Md.	579,590	181	19	7	1	43	...	41	20	
Boston, Mass.	733,802	261	63	3	144	74	2	22	25	
Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325	786	101	9	268	72	5	191	94	
Cleveland, Ohio	639,431	221	36	2	17	15	...	42	18	
Detroit, Mich.	537,650	170	45	5	7	2	17	31	15	
New York, N. Y.	5,333,537	1,518	421	38	694	13	296	10	520	171
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,810	547	79	13	232	32	1	161	65	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	564,878	165	25	2	58	31	3	28	17	
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	221	46	2	88	20	1	42	22	

## DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

## City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 27, 1915—Continued.

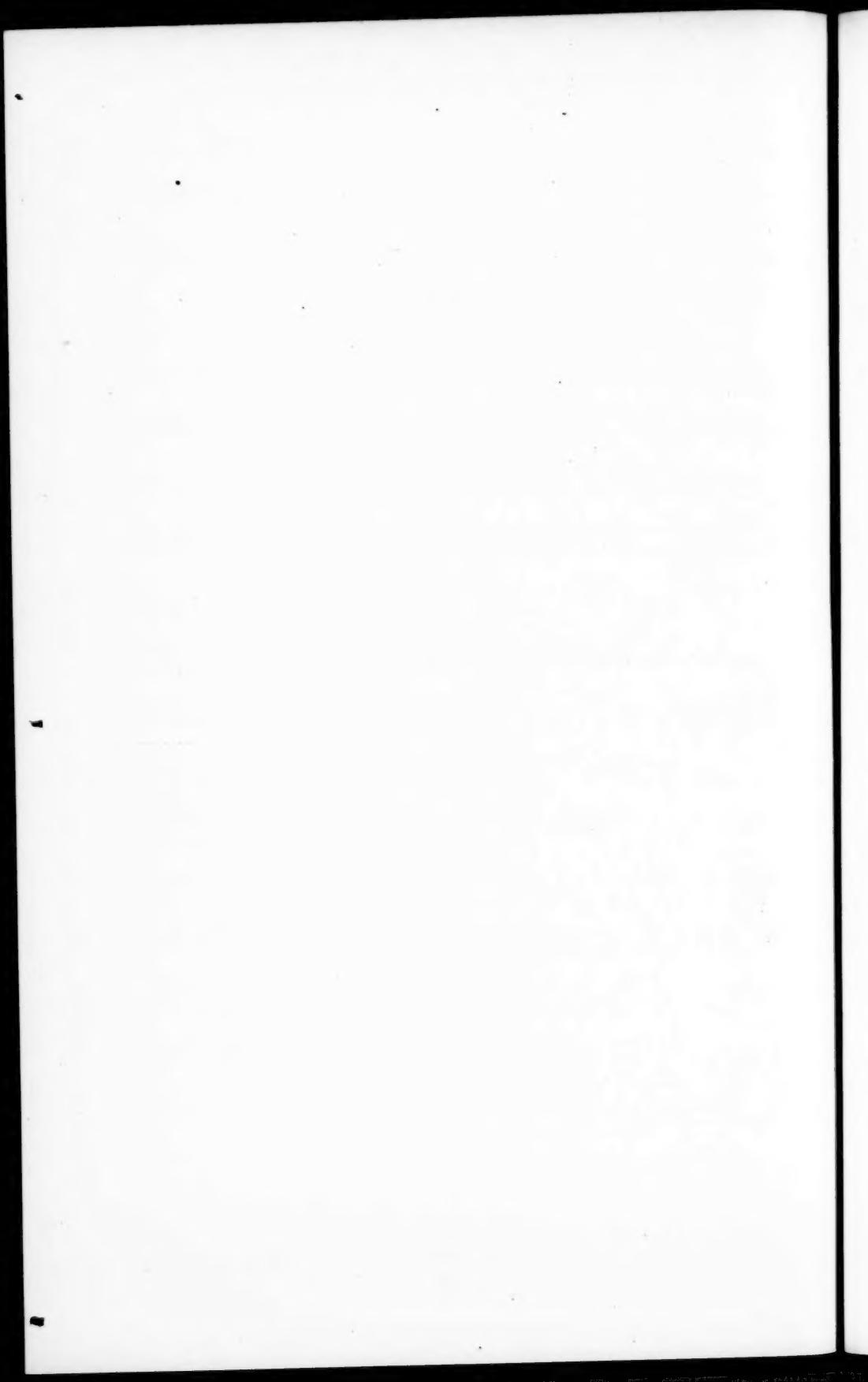
Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Es- timated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	115	10	2	15	2	18	14		
Cincinnati, Ohio	402,175	17	1	7	6		17	18		
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	105	15	1	150	1	18		46	13
Milwaukee, Wis.	417,054	118	14	3	3		11	1	19	10
Newark, N. J.	389,106	88	38	1	8		14	1	30	6
New Orleans, La.	361,221	164	24	3	4		2		41	34
Washington, D. C.	353,378	157	4		34		32	1	26	11
<b>From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Columbus, Ohio	204,567	59	2		10		9		21	8
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921	82		1						7
Portland, Oreg.	260,601	58	8				5		7	5
Providence, R. I.	215,090	91	12		1	3	22	1		10
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	74	1		24		8		9	2
Seattle, Wash.	313,029	81	4		3		7		11	5
<b>From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Cambridge, Mass.	110,357	36	8	1	26		9		11	7
Camden, N. J.	102,465		1		40				9	
Fall River, Mass.	125,443		11	1	14	1			4	7
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227		34	2	9		3		5	3
Hartford, Conn.	107,038		35	11	1		3		7	2
Lowell, Mass.	111,004		31	4	6		7		3	1
Nashville, Tenn.	114,899		53	4	1		3		6	7
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230		47	3	22		2	1	20	6
Reading, Pa.	103,361		27				9		9	
Richmond, Va.	134,917		64	5	2		7		2	4
Springfield, Mass.	100,375		35	7	3		5		3	1
Tacoma, Wash.	103,418			1						
Toledo, Ohio	184,126	70	4		17		6			8
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	36	6	2			1		9	3
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	50	7	1			9		5	4
<b>From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Allentown, Pa.	60,297		2				1			1
Altoona, Pa.	56,553	10	1				1			1
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,952	11			18				4	
Bayonne, N. J.	65,271		2	1			2		7	1
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191	32	10	2	2		2		1	
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	20	3	1			3	1	5	1
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	29	1				1			
Chattanooga, Tenn.	57,077						1			
Covington, Ky.	55,896		1				2		1	2
Duluth, Minn.	89,331	19			2		6		1	
Erie, Pa.	72,401	25	2				1		6	
Evansville, Ind.	71,284				121		4			3
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	22	2				1		5	3
Johnstown, Pa.	64,642	23	2						4	1
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271				1				2	
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811	35	3		3				1	
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	22	3				1		3	1
Manchester, N. H.	75,635	33	1						4	4
Mobile, Ala.	55,573	29					1		1	3
New Britain, Conn.	50,612	15	3		2		2		6	
Norfolk, Va.	86,540		2						3	3
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	23	1				14	1	4	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	32	2		82		4		3	1
South Bend, Ind.	65,114	12								
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	18	5		100	2	3			1
Wichita, Kans.	64,972						2			
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,660	20	7		10				7	4
<b>From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	4					1			
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	11								
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	4			5		1			
Butler, Pa.	25,543	4			1		1			
Butte, Mont.	41,781	18	1						1	4
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	13			1				2	1
Chièopee, Mass.	28,057	12	2	1			1			2
Danville, Ill.	30,847	19	2				2			
East Orange, N. J.	39,852		1				3		2	1
Elgin, Ill.	27,485	11	1							1

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## DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

## City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 27, 1915—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Es- timated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.</b>										
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816	1	10		3		2		2	2
Everett, Mass.	37,381	3	4	11						
Everett, Wash.	32,048	8								
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	13	3				4		3	
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	13	3				1		1	
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	12	4	1	6		8	1	2	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	23							7	4
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685						1		4	
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	10			7		1			1
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	16			5		6		3	6
Malden, Mass.	48,979	5	6						2	
Medford, Mass.	25,240	11	2		26				1	1
Moline, Ill.	26,402	7	1		19		1			
Newcastle, Pa.	39,569		4				8			
Newport, Ky.	31,517	8	2		1		3		1	1
Newport News, Va.	20,446	7	1				1		2	2
Newport, R. I.	29,154	8								
Newton, Mass.	42,455	9	3		4		3	1	1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	14	1							
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	11							1	1
Orange, N. J.	31,968	12	1		1		1		3	1
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	11			26		2		5	
Perth Amboy, N. J.	38,265	7	5	1	2					
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	13	1		74		1		4	2
Portsmouth, Va.	37,569	22	2							1
Racine, Wis.	44,528	18	1							
Rock Island, Ill.	26,945	5			9		1			1
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	15			1					2
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,368	17								1
Superior, Wis.	44,344	9	1							1
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	17					1			3
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	8							2	
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	11	5	1			8	1	1	1
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	13								
York, Pa.	49,430		1				1		2	
Zanesville, Ohio.	20,949		1				3			
<b>Less than 25,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	7			1		3		6	
Braddock, Pa.	20,935							2		1
Cairo, Ill.	15,592	5					2			
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	2					1			
Concord, N. H.	22,291	8								
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	9					2		1	
Florence, S. C.		6								
Grand Haven, Mich.		1								
Harrison, N. J.	16,160	3					1		3	
Kearny, N. J.	21,567	6	1				2		2	
Key West, Fla.	21,150	9							2	
Kokomo, Ind.	19,694	3	2	1			1			
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	5								
Massillon, Ohio.	14,912	4	1				1		2	
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	6	1		2					
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	5	3				2		1	
Morristown, N. J.	13,033	5	1							
Muscatine, Iowa.	17,074	4								
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	5	1							
Newburyport, Mass.	16,147	3								
New London, Conn.	20,557	10			1		1			
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	10			1				1	1
Northampton, Mass.	19,766	6								
Palmer, Mass.	8,955	4								
Palo Alto, Cal.					2					
Pascagoula, Miss.		2								
Phoenix, Ariz.	16,870	8	1				2			2
Plainfield, N. J.	22,755	9	2		2					
Rutland, Vt.	14,417	2	2		1					
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,813	7			8		2			
South Bethlehem, Pa.	22,840						1		2	
Steelton, Pa.	15,126	1					1		3	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	21,701	7	1				1		2	1
Woburn, Mass.	15,755	6		1						



## FOREIGN REPORTS.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

#### Typhus Fever.

Typhus fever has been notified in Austria-Hungary as follows: August, 1914, to December 31, 1914, 279 cases; January 1 to 9, 1915, 234 cases. From January 24 to 30, 1915, 767 cases were notified.

### AZORES.

#### Typhus Fever—Terceira.

During the week ended February 6, 1915, typhus fever was reported present on the island of Terceira, Azores.

### CUBA.

#### Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified in Habana as follows:

Diseases.	Feb. 11-20, 1915.			Feb. 21-28, 1915.		
	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment Feb. 20, 1915.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment Feb. 28, 1915.
Diphtheria.....	12	.....	9	7	3	10
Leprosy.....	1	1	257	1	1	256
Malaria.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Measles.....	1	.....	5	3	.....	3
Paratyphoid fever.....	3	.....	10	2	1	9
Plague.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet fever.....	2	1	2	2	.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	20	6	38	14	3	35
Varicella.....	2	.....	3	12	.....	9

### ECUADOR.

#### Plague—Guayaquil and Vicinity.

During the month of January, 1915, 74 new cases of plague with 28 deaths were notified at Guayaquil and 1 case at Duran, in the vicinity of Guayaquil.

### GERMANY.

#### Cholera.

During the period from February 21 to 27, 1915, 12 cases of cholera were notified in Germany. The cases occurred in two prison camps.

**GREAT BRITAIN.****Examination of Rats—Liverpool.**

During the two weeks ended February 13, 1915, 426 rats were examined at Liverpool. No plague-infected rat was found. The total number of rats examined from July 25, 1914, to February 13, 1915, was 6,109. No plague infection was found.

**GREECE.****Typhus Fever—Saloniki.**

A case of typhus fever was notified at Saloniki February 6, 1915. The case occurred in a person arrived from Belgrade, Servia.

**Precautions Against Importation of Typhus Fever—Saloniki.**

On account of the reported prevalence of typhus fever throughout Servia, arrivals from that country were stated, under date of February 6, 1915, to be subject to medical inspection at Saloniki.

**JAMAICA.****Quarantine Against Habana.**

The following measures against arrivals from Habana, Cuba, were ordered into effect February 10, 1915, by the quarantine board at Kingston:

1. Vessels which have been alongside at Habana will not be admitted to pratique here unless they are fumigated on arrival.
2. Vessels which have had any communication whatever with Habana other than the dropping of mails into a boat in the stream, which fact must be vouched for by the British consul's certificate, will not be permitted to pratique in any Jamaican port.
3. No passengers to be allowed ashore in Habana.

**MEXICO.****Smallpox—Salina Cruz.**

Smallpox was reported present at Salina Cruz during the two weeks ended February 16, 1915.

**RUSSIA.****Typhus Fever—Vladivostok.**

During the week ended January 20, 1915, 2 cases of typhus fever with 1 death were notified at Vladivostok.

**SERVIA.****Typhus Fever Epidemic.**

February 6, 1915, typhus fever was reported to be epidemic throughout Servia, there being about 500 deaths from the disease daily.

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**TURKEY.****Plague—Bagdad.**

During the period from January 28 to February 10, 1915, 55 cases of plague were notified at Bagdad. Of these cases, 2 were of the pneumonic form.

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.****Reports Received During Week Ended Mar. 19, 1915.<sup>1</sup>****CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary—				
Fiume.....	Feb. 1-7.....	2		
Germany.....	Feb. 21-27.....	12	1	In two prison camps.

**PLAGUE.**

Ecuador:				
Duran.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	do.....	74	28	
Japan:				
Kagi.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 6.....	7	6	
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 10.....	55		

**SMALLPOX.**

Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Newcastle.....	Jan. 22-28.....	2		
Sydney.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4.....	1		
South Australia.....	Jan. 3-16.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary—				
Fiume.....	Feb. 1-7.....		1	
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Feb. 2-28.....	2		
Toronto.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 6.....	20		
China:				
Shanghai.....	Jan. 24-30.....	2	9	Deaths among natives.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Feb. 2-8.....	10	3	
Greece:				
Kavala.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....	1		
Saloniki.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 13.....	4	4	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Japan:				
Kagi.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....	3	3	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Feb. 22-28.....		2	
Mazatlan.....	Feb. 17-23.....	5	3	
Monterey.....	Jan. 11-Feb. 7.....	5		
Salina Cruz.....	Feb. 1-15.....	2		
Tampico.....	Feb. 20-28.....		3	
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 7-20.....	35	21	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Feb. 14-20.....	6		
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 13.....	4		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....	8		

<sup>1</sup> From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

## CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

## Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Mar. 12, 1915.

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Total Sept. 15-Dec. 5: Cases, 3,467; deaths, 937. Total, Jan. 4-23: 91 cases.
Do.....				Total Nov. 18-Dec. 22: Cases, 741; deaths, 133.
Bohemia.....				Total Sept. 23-Dec. 5: Cases, 176; deaths, 56.
Coast land— Trieste.....	Nov. 15-21.....	5		
Galicia— Krakow.....	Oct. 4-Dec. 5.....	109	4	Total Sept. 23-Dec. 5: Cases, 2,047; deaths, 793.
Lisko.....	Sept. 23-Nov. 7.....	355	186	
Przemysl.....	Nov. 1-14.....	132	3	
Lower Austria— Vienna.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 30.....	390	42	Total Sept. 1-Dec. 5: Cases, 473; deaths, 67.
Moravia— Brunn.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 21.....	18	3	Total Sept. 15-Dec. 5: Cases, 362; deaths, 93.
Silesia.....				Total Sept. 23-Dec. 5: Cases, 288; deaths, 39.
Styria— Gratz.....	Oct. 3-Nov. 14.....	10		Sept. 23-28: Cases, 55; deaths, 18.
Upper Austria— Upper Austria.....	Oct. 4-Nov. 7.....	3		
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Jan. 4-8.....	7		Total Oct. 4-10: Case, 1.
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 17.....	397	147	Total Oct. 4-10: Case, 1; death, 1.
Hungary.....	do.....	406	125	Total Sept. 15-Nov. 30: Cases, 3,024; deaths not yet reported.
Do.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 17.....	20		Total Nov. 18-Dec. 22: Cases, 452; deaths not reported.
Budapest.....	Jan. 25-31.....	1	1	
Flume.....				
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Sept. 5.....	1	1	Present. Do.
China:				
Nanking.....	Nov. 15-21.....			
Wuchow.....	Nov. 27.....			
Dutch East Indies:				
Banca— Muntok.....	Dec. 6-12.....	11	7	
Celebes— Menado.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 5.....	425	409	
Java— Batavia.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 26.....	361	343	
Sumatra— Lampung.....	Nov. 8-14.....	27	7	
Mengals.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 7.....	65	69	
Palembang.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 19.....	175	147	
Telok Betong.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 12.....	47	44	
Germany				
Brandenburg.....	Dec. 6-23.....	4		Total Nov. 8-Jan. 16: Cases, 54.
Torgau.....	Jan. 5-16.....	1		Vicinity of Frankfort on the Oder.
Posen.....	Dec. 20-26.....	2		At Birnbaum.
Zirka.....	Jan. 5-16.....	5		
Silesia— Rosenberg.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 26.....	46		In 23 localities.
Jan. 5-16.....	1			
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 9.....	9	3	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 1-28.....		42	Oct. 25-31: Deaths, 17. Not previously reported.
Madras.....	Nov. 8-Jan. 16.....	156	112	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 30.....	5	2	
Indo-China.....				Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 259; deaths, 148. Aug. 1-31: Cases, 18; deaths, 15.
Cambodia— Pnum Penh.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Cochin China— Baria.....	do.....	6	6	And vicinity, Nov. 3-23: Cases, 20; deaths, 10.
Cholon.....	do.....	9	7	Total Jan. 1-Dec. 20: Cases, 154; deaths, 79.
Saigon.....	Aug. 1-Jan. 10.....	177	105	
Laos— Pakse.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	1	
Japan.....				Total, Jan. 1-Dec. 31: 5 cases, 4 deaths.
Kyoto fu.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Oct. 25-Jan. 16.....	54	29	

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**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Mar. 12, 1915—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 8-Jan. 16.....		2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Sept. 27-Nov. 28.....		8	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 4-Jan. 2.....	3	3	

**YELLOW FEVER.**

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 13-26.....	2	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Dec. 31.....	1		

**PLAQUE.**

Bahrein (in Persian Gulf).....	Dec. 29.....			Present.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 9.....	13	11	
Fernambuco.....	Oct. 11-Dec. 31.....		12	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 5.....	2		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 25-Jan. 9.....	47	44	
China:				
Canton.....				June 12-July 12: Cases, 325.
Hongkong.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 2.....	1	1	Chinese.
Shanghai.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 2.....		3	Among natives.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Feb. 9-16.....	3	3	
Dutch East Indies:				
Provinces:				Total, Oct. 1-Nov. 30: Cases, 2,562; deaths, 2,278.
Kelir.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	730	678	
Madjoeen.....	do.....	128	110	
Pasoeroean.....	do.....	1,405	1,211	
Surabaya.....	do.....	299	279	
Do.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 2.....	34	34	
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	9	4	
Guayaquil.....	do.....	236	91	
Milagro.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	1	
Sanborondon.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	4	3	
Egypt.....				Total, Jan. 1, 1914-Jan. 28, 1915: Cases, 225; deaths, 116.
Alexandria.....	Nov. 5-28.....	1	1	
Assiout.....	Jan. 28.....	5		
Port Said.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 18.....	8	7	Jan. 1-Dec. 18: Cases, 44. Sept. 12, present in Drama and Kavala.
Greece.....				
Piraeus.....	Jan. 17-27.....	1		
India:				
Bassein.....	Jan. 4-Dec. 5.....	13	10	Not previously reported.
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 16.....	13	10	
Karachi.....	Nov. 8-Jan. 16.....	13	10	
Madras.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 12.....	6	6	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 30.....	99	91	
Indo-China:				Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 1,780 deaths, 1,413. Aug. 1-31: Cases, 155; deaths, 121.
Anam—				
Phanrang.....	Aug. 1-31.....	8	7	
Phanitet.....	do.....	4	1	
Cambodia—				
Phnum Penh.....	do.....	41	39	
Cochin China—				
Cholon.....	do.....	26	11	
Saigon.....	do.....	23	15	And vicinity Nov. 3-30: Cases, 5.
Do.....	Jan. 4-10.....	3	2	
Kouang-Tchou-Wan.....	Aug. 1-31.....	45	45	

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Mar. 12, 1915—Continued.****PLAQUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				Total, Jan. 1-Dec. 31: 485 cases, 110 deaths.
Tokyo	Dec. 29-Jan. 4	1	1	
Libya (Tripoli)				Present in Derna and Marsa-Susa among native laborers.
Mauritius	Nov. 6-Dec. 17	46		
Persia:				
Belessavar	Oct. 30-Nov. 9	80	80	On Caspian coast.
Kasri Shireen	Dec. 12	1		
Peru:				
Callao	Nov. 16-Jan. 3	1		
Catacasos	do	25		
Chiclayo	do	8		
Chooope	do			Present.
Ferrenafe	do	2		
Lambayeque	do	5		
Lima (city)	do	6		
Lima (country)	do	4		
Moilendo	do	16		
Pacasnayo	do	1		
Piura	do	7		
Salaverry	do	4		
San Pedro	do	20		
Trujillo	do	34		
Russia:				
Moscow	Dec. 6-Jan. 16	6		
Senegal:				
Dakar	Dec. 5			Present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 1-Jan. 2	11	8	
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad	Nov. 1-Dec. 3	11	9	
Do.	Dec. 26-Jan. 5	12	8	
Do.	Jan. 12-27	26	11	
Union of South Africa:				
Queenstown	Feb. 5			Do.
Zanzibar	Oct. 25-31	2	3	

**SMALLPOX.**

Arabia:				
Aden	Nov. 5-Jan. 6	12	14	
Argentina:				
Rosario	Oct. 1-31		1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Penrith	Dec. 11-17	1		
Sydney	Dec. 11-Jan. 21	13		Total Nov. 13-19: Cases, 7 in the metropolitan area and 2 in the country districts.
Queensland—				
Brisbane				Nov. 19, in Colmslie quarantine station, 1 case from s. s. Kano Na from Melbourne, via Sydney.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—				
Prague	Jan. 17-23	1		
Vienna	Oct. 31-Jan. 9	141	15	
Do.	Jan. 17-30	211	56	
Hungary—				
Fiume	Dec. 6-Jan. 24	4	1	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	Oct. 1-Dec. 31		57	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 1-Jan. 9	735	215	
Sao Paulo	Nov. 9-15	2		
Bulgaria:				
Sofia	June 30-Nov. 28	121	2	
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	Feb. 8-14	3		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	Jan. 24-30	1		

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**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Mar. 12, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada—Continued.				
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3.....	.....	
Sarnia.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 6.....	5.....	.....	
Toronto.....	Dec. 6-Feb. 13.....	15.....	1.....	
Windsor.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 27.....	4.....	.....	
Quebec—				Jan. 13: Cases, 4 from Grand Trunk ferryboat Lansdowne.
Montreal.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 9.....	4.....	.....	
Quebec.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 16.....	3.....	.....	
Canary Islands:				
Teneriffe—				
Santa Cruz.....	Dec. 6-20.....	.....	2.....	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 25-Jan. 9.....	127.....	34.....	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 22-Jan. 16.....	2.....	1.....	
Nanking.....	.....	.....	.....	Present Jan. 23.
Newchwang.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 22, present.
Shanghai.....	Nov. 9-Jan. 23.....	25.....	54.....	
Tientsin.....	Dec. 6-12.....	.....	1.....	Deaths among natives.
Cuba:				
Guayos.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 10.....	7.....	1.....	
Havana.....	Mar. 8.....	1.....	.....	
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....	Nov. 8-14.....	50.....	30.....	
Java—				Oct. 18-21: Cases, 112; deaths, 44, mainly in Pontianak.
Batavia.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 21.....	105.....	44.....	In the western part, including Batavia, Oct. 18-Nov. 21: Cases, 2,007; deaths, 424.
Surabaya.....	Nov. 1-7.....	1.....	.....	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 21.....	71.....	19.....	
Cairo.....	Dec. 3-31.....	4.....	1.....	
France:				
Havre.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1.....	.....	
Paris.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 26.....	4.....	2.....	
Germany.....				Nov. 15-Dec. 19: Cases, 14. Jan. 10-16: 11 cases.
Great Britain:				
Cardiff.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 5.....	5.....	.....	
Liverpool.....	Dec. 19.....	1.....	.....	
London.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 13.....	3.....	1.....	
Greece:				
Kavala.....	Nov. 22-Jan. 16.....	7.....	.....	
Patras.....	Nov. 23-Feb. 7.....	.....	17.....	Jan. 31: Epidemic.
Saloniki.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 30.....	69.....	56.....	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 16.....	99.....	30.....	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 28.....	.....	37.....	
Karachi.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1.....	1.....	
Madras.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 16.....	13.....	7.....	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2.....	2.....	
Italy:				
Turin.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 10.....	4.....	.....	
Japan.....				Jan. 1-Dec. 31: Cases, 485; deaths, 110, exclusive of Taiwan.
Nagasaki.....	Jan. 18-31.....	3.....	1.....	
Nagasaki-ken.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	60.....	12.....	
Taiwan.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 5.....	8.....	.....	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 7-Feb. 20.....	.....	15.....	
Chihuahua.....	Nov. 30-Feb. 15.....	24.....	15.....	
Juarez.....	Dec. 4.....	.....	.....	Prevalent.
Mazatlan.....	Dec. 9-Feb. 10.....	32.....	19.....	
Mexicali.....	Feb. 14-20.....	3.....	.....	
Monterey.....	Dec. 14-20.....	.....	2.....	Feb. 10: Epidemic.
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....	1.....	.....	
Salina Cruz.....	Nov. 1-7.....	1.....	.....	
Tampico.....	Dec. 1-31.....	.....	6.....	Prevalent among the military.
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 7.....	25.....	38.....	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	Jan. 24-30.....	1.....	.....	
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	Jan. 23-29.....	1.....	.....	
Norway:				
Christiansand.....	Nov. 1-30.....	7.....	2.....	Including report, vol. 29.
Stavanger.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 5.....	1.....	.....	

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, Mar. 12, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec. 20-26.....	2.....		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Nov. 22-Jan. 30.....	15.....		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 8-Jan. 16.....	67.....	21.....	
Odessa.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 18.....	10.....	1.....	
Do.....	Nov. 30-Jan. 2.....	68.....	9.....	
Petrograd.....	Oct. 25-Jan. 9.....	387.....	90.....	
Riga.....	Oct. 11-Dec. 12.....	69.....		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 5.....		41.....	
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	5.....	5.....	
Seville.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1.....	
Valencia.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 13.....	575.....	25.....	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 10-Dec. 19.....	12.....	3.....	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Dec. 13-19.....		1.....	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 30.....	43.....		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 23.....	71.....	24.....	
Haifa.....	Nov. 2-Dec. 6.....	14.....	6.....	
Jaffa.....	Jan. 10-23.....	2.....		
Tripoli.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 1.....	5.....		
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 14-21.....		7.....	

# **SANITARY LEGISLATION.**

## **MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.**

### **ASHEVILLE, N. C.**

**Stables—Location of. (Ord. Apr. 10, 1914.)**

**SECTION 1.** That no person, firm, or corporation shall establish, keep, or maintain a livery stable, feed stable, or sales stable within 50 feet of any two or more buildings in the city of Asheville occupied and used principally as residences, hotels, lodging or boarding houses.

**SEC. 2.** That any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of section 1 of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$50 for each and every such offense.

### **BAYONNE, N. J.**

**Domestic Animals—Keeping of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 14, 1914.)**

**SECTION 1.** That section 75<sup>1</sup> of the sanitary code of the city of Bayonne, N. J., be amended so as to read as follows:

"**SEC. 75.** Every proprietor, owner or owners, occupant or occupants of any place in said city where cattle, chickens, geese, hogs, or fowls are slaughtered or intended to be slaughtered for sale shall obtain a permit therefor from this board, and shall make an application in writing to the board for a permit, which application shall be accompanied by a plan and written specifications showing location and construction of the proposed building, or if the building is already constructed the proposed alteration therein. The fee for such a permit shall be the sum of \$2 annually. Every such permit shall be subject to the following conditions and to the rules and regulations adopted by this board. Live poultry shall not be kept in stores or rooms where other food-stuffs are stored or exposed for sale, nor shall crates used for shipping live poultry be permitted in such stores or rooms, nor permitted on the public streets or highways, or within 20 feet of any building used as a dwelling, manufactory, or any other building where people congregate. The picking of feathers shall not be allowed in slaughter-houses or where live poultry is sold. The cages in which live poultry is kept shall be so constructed that they may be kept clean and wholesome at all times, the floors to be made of galvanized iron or other material and so constructed that they may be readily removed and cleaned. Where live poultry is kept in cages each fowl should have 1 square foot of floor space.

"A permit will not be granted for the conduct of the business referred to in this section at any place in the city of Bayonne other than that within the territory bounded on the east by Hudson Boulevard, on the south by Nineteenth Street, on the west by Newark Bay, and on the north by Twenty-fifth Street."

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<sup>1</sup> Public Health Reports, Apr. 25, 1913, p. 819.

**Slaughterhouses—Construction of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 14, 1914.)**

**SECTION 1.** That section 76<sup>1</sup> of the sanitary code of the board of health of the city of Bayonne be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 76. In every slaughterhouse hereafter constructed or maintained within this city, the floors shall be paved with some impervious material, properly sloped to a well trapped and permanently grated inlet, having a direct communication to a sewer; the walls thereof shall be covered, to a height of 7 feet, with some smooth impervious material; the yards, apartments and pens connected therewith, shall be paved with brick or stone laid in cement or concrete or impervious material and properly sloped to a well trapped and permanently grated inlet having a direct communication with a sewer. Every slaughterhouse shall be supplied with adequate water supply, and such an arrangement of hose or pipes as will enable the walls, floors and yards to be effectually washed, and such walls and floors shall be flushed and cleaned at the end of each business day, and every slaughterhouse and the apartments and pens connected therewith shall be properly ventilated according to the direction and to the satisfaction of this board."

**MANILA, P. I.****Drinking Water—Furnished by Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses, Saloons, Lemonade Stands, Ice-Cream Parlors, etc. (Ord. 231, Nov. 10, 1914.)**

**SECTION 1.** Section 756 of the Revised Ordinances of the city of Manila is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 756. All hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, saloons, lemonade stands, ice-cream parlors, or other places shall provide at all times for their patrons, for drinking, sufficient water which shall be artesian, distilled, boiled, or filtered, or otherwise sterilized or purified in such manner as may be approved by the director of health, and shall use only such water for mixing or preparing drinks or ices, or for kitchen purposes. All containers of such water used for the foregoing purposes shall be provided with a cover and with a suitable spout or faucet for drawing off the contents, and shall at all times be maintained in a good sanitary condition."

**ROANOKE, VA.****Garbage and Refuse—Separation Required—Receptacles. (Ord. Oct. 12, 1914.)**

That section 313 of the general ordinances of the city of Roanoke as amended by an ordinance approved June 25, 1910, be further amended and reenacted to read as follows:

"Every owner, lessee, or occupant of any and every building or place of business in the city of Roanoke shall separate all garbage and rubbish, which he wishes the city to remove, from all ashes, cans, crockery, earth, metals, and other incombustible substances, and it shall be the duty of every owner, lessee, or occupant to provide or cause to be provided and at all times thereafter to keep or cause to be kept and furnished within said premises at a place convenient and satisfactory to the sanitary inspector suitable and sufficient metallic sanitary garbage cans with tops and handles and of a capacity not exceeding 10 gallons each for receiving and holding, without leakage, all garbage and liquid substances and whatever rubbish may be mixed therewith that may accumulate from the said building or place of business or from the portion thereof of which any person is owner, lessee, or occupant: *Provided, however,* That in the business section of the city merchants and persons living over stores shall not deposit cans upon the sidewalks of the city except upon the hours and days designated by the sanitary inspector."

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<sup>1</sup> Public Health Reports, Apr. 25, 1913, p. 819.

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## ROCKFORD, ILL.

**Milk and Cream—Inspection—Sampling—Cleanliness of Utensils, etc.—Labeling—  
Pasteurization—Scoring of Dairies. (Ord. July 6, 1914.)**

Sections 5, 6, 7, 14, and 18 of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to regulate the sale of milk, cream, and ice cream in the city of Rockford, county of Winnebago, and State of Illinois, and to license vendors thereof and to regulate the care of and inspection of dairies and the examination of milk," passed April 29, 1912, approved May 3, 1912, published May 4, 1912, and in force May 14, 1912, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. The commissioner of health or any inspector designated by said commissioner of health shall have the right to enter any building, wagon, or place where milk or cream is kept or exposed for sale within the limits of the city of Rockford, to examine the same in the presence of the owner, or person in control of the same, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the owner or occupant is complying with the provisions of this ordinance; and, further, shall have the right to take samples of milk or cream, not exceeding 1 pint, from any one vessel or bottle for the purpose of inspecting, testing, or analyzing the same: *Provided*, That said samples shall be taken in the presence of the person or owner of the same and upon request an equal portion tendered to the person from whom it is taken, each part sealed and numbered in plain figures, one portion of which shall be taken by the person procuring the same, and one part of the said sample shall be tendered to the person from whom it is taken, and the retail value of the sample taken and retained shall be tendered to the person from whom it is taken.

"All bottles delivered to any person from whom said samples were taken in such manner shall be returned to the city hall at least once in every seven days, and whenever sample or samples so taken shall not correspond with or shall be in violation of the requirements of this ordinance such person, firm, or corporation in whose possession, care, custody, or control such milk or cream shall be found shall be subject to a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each offense, and any person, firm, or corporation that shall refuse to permit such examination by said commissioner of health or his representatives, or shall refuse to permit the commissioner of health to take samples, as provided for in this section, shall also be subject to a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each offense.

"SEC. 6. Every person or corporation licensed under the provisions of this ordinance, or who is engaged in or carrying on the business of vending milk and cream, or either of them, shall keep all cans and other receptacles used in and about the handling of milk and cream, or either of them, and all refrigerators or compartments and stores or other places where milk and cream, or either of them, is kept, stored, or handled, in a scrupulously neat and clean condition and free from the presence or vicinity of any article or thing likely to contaminate or injuriously affect the quality or sweetness of such milk or cream, and shall also cause all cans and other receptacles in which milk or cream is kept to be sterilized with boiling water or live steam each time they are used, as soon as they are empty and before being used again, and shall cause all pouring cans, dippers, or other vessels used in and about the peddling or vending of milk and cream to be sterilized daily, and shall cause all bottles or jars in which milk or cream is sold, offered for sale, or delivered to be washed clean and thoroughly sterilized each time they are used, as soon as they are empty and before being used again. Such person or corporation shall not use any can, bottle, or other receptacle in which milk or cream, or either of them, has been shipped or conveyed to such person or corporation, for the storage of such milk and cream, or either of them, or of any other article or thing, but shall cause such cans, bottles, or other receptacles to be emptied and thoroughly cleaned and dried and returned to the shipper or to

the person delivering the same, within 24 hours after such person or corporation shall have received the same. Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$200 for each offense.

"SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale within the city of Rockford any milk or cream in any bottled or glass jar unless such bottle or glass jar shall have indelibly indicated upon the cover or cap thereof, in a legible and conspicuous manner, the name of the person, firm, or corporation bottling said milk or cream in such bottle or glass jar.

"Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

"SEC. 14. Pasteurized milk and cream, besides being subject to the foregoing regulations, shall also be subject to the following: All farmers supplying milk to pasteurizing plants or creameries that sell pasteurized milk or cream, or both, shall be subject to the regulations already prescribed for all other forms. Only such milk or cream shall be regarded as pasteurized as has been subjected to a process in which the temperature and exposure conform to one of the following: 155° 6', 152° 12', 148° 18', 145° 20', 140° 30'. Each plant for the pasteurization of milk or cream shall be equipped with suitable automatic time and temperature recording devices, indicating to what temperature the milk or cream has been heated and length of time it was subjected to such heat, as well as the time when such record was made. All pasteurized milk or cream shall be so labeled. Pasteurized milk or cream shall not contain more than 50,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. All pasteurizing plants shall be subject to inspection and must be approved by the commissioner of health.

SEC. 18. The score card recommended by the United States Government in scoring dairy farms shall be used at all times in scoring dairies. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, offer for sale, or expose for sale or distribute or deliver for sale or consumption in the city of Rockford any milk or cream produced on a dairy farm or from a dairy herd from which the score of the dairy shall be less than "25" on equipment of dairy and "30" on methods of producing and handling milk as laid down by the aforesaid United States Government score card. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any terms of this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each offense."

**Privies—Location and Construction—Sewer Connections—Nuisances. (Ord. June 24, 1914.)**

Sections 10, 11, and 12 of chapter 27 of an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance to revise and consolidate the general ordinances of the city of Rockford, passed January 12, 1903, approved January 16, 1903, published April 10, 1903," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to maintain any privy vault or suffer the same to be and remain upon any premises abutting upon or adjoining any street, alley, court, or public place in which is located any public sewer. Any privy vault hereafter built, maintained, or suffered to remain upon any premises contrary to the provisions of this section shall be deemed and the same is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense and to a further penalty of \$10 for every day the same shall continue after prosecution for the first offense.

"SEC. 11. All persons and corporations owning or controlling any dwelling house, church, or place of business within said city, except such as are defined in section 10 of this chapter, shall furnish the same with a privy, the vault of which shall be sunk under ground at least 6 feet, and walled up with dry stone or brick walls, or suitable plank curbing, or shall furnish the same with a dry-earth closet; and such walls thereof

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shall be at least 3 feet distant from the line of any and every adjacent lot, unless the owner of the adjacent lot shall otherwise agree, and shall also be at least 5 feet distant from any street, lane, avenue, or alley. Any privy hereafter built contrary to the provisions of this section shall be deemed and the same is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of not less than \$10 or more than \$100 for each offense, and to a further penalty of \$10 for every day the same shall continue after prosecution for the first offense.

"SEC. 12. It shall constitute and is hereby declared a nuisance for any person to suffer or permit any cellar vault, private drain, pool, sewer, sink, or catch basin upon any premises belonging to or occupied by him or in his possession, charge, or control to become nauseous, foul, offensive, or injurious to the public health. Any person who shall create, suffer, or permit such nuisance to exist shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 and not exceeding \$50 in every case, and to a further penalty of \$10 for every day the same shall continue after prosecution for the first offense."

#### SACRAMENTO, CAL.

**City Health Department—Organization—Officers and Employees. (Ord. 147, Third Series, Feb. 27, 1914.)**

ARTICLE 1.—SECTION 1. The department of public health and sanitation shall consist of the commissioner of public health and safety, a health officer, a city physician, an emergency surgeon, a city bacteriologist, a laboratory attendant, a city analyst, a food and market inspector, a chief assistant food and market inspector, and such number of assistant food and market inspectors as shall be necessary, a plumbing inspector and one assistant plumbing inspector, a sanitary inspector, a chief assistant sanitary inspector, and such number of assistant sanitary inspectors as shall be necessary, a river patrol officer, a sexton of the city cemeteries, and such number of employees in the city cemeteries as shall be necessary to properly conduct the same, a secretary to the department of public health and sanitation, a personal secretary to the health officer, such number of physicians and trained nurses as may be necessary by reason of an epidemic of contagious diseases, and an advisory board.

SEC. 2. The department of public health and sanitation shall consist of the following divisions:

1. The physician's and surgeon's division.
2. The bacteriological division.
3. The chemical and analytical division.
4. The food and market inspection division.
5. The plumbing inspection division.
6. The sanitary inspection division.
7. The cemetery division.
8. The statistical division.
9. The contagious diseases division.
10. Advisory board to the department of public health and sanitation.

SEC. 3. The health officer of the city of Sacramento shall exercise all the powers and shall perform all the duties that are now or may hereafter be conferred or imposed upon him by any law of the State of California, by the provisions of the charter of the city of Sacramento, by ordinance, by the direction of the city commission or by the commissioner of public health and safety. He shall exercise a vigilant supervision over the health and sanitation of the city, and shall have control and direction of all the officers and employees under him. The health officer shall devote all of his time to the service of the city.

SEC. 4. There shall be a personal secretary to the health officer, who shall perform such duties as may be required.

**ART. 2. *The physician's and surgeon's division.***—SECTION 1. The physician's and surgeon's division shall consist of the city physician and the emergency surgeon.

SEC. 2. The city physician shall be a physician and surgeon authorized to practice medicine in the State of California. He shall attend, when called upon, the indigent sick and wounded in the city, and shall also attend, without extra compensation, any member of the police or fire department injured in the discharge of duty. He shall have charge of the receiving or emergency hospital or dispensary established for the care of the wounded and treatment of the indigent.

The city physician shall vaccinate, free of charge, all persons making application therefor at his office. He shall devote such time as shall be necessary to the performance of the duties of his office as herein prescribed, or as required by law, ordinances of the city, rules of the department of public health and sanitation, or the orders of the health officer.

SEC. 3. The emergency surgeon shall possess the same qualifications as the city physician and shall be an assistant to the city physician. The emergency surgeon shall respond at any time during the day or night to attend any wounded person brought to the emergency hospital, and may be required to perform any of the duties imposed upon the city physician.

ART. 3. *The bacteriological division.*—SECTION 1. The city bacteriologist shall be a duly licensed physician authorized to practice medicine in the State of California, and shall be an expert bacteriologist. He shall be in charge of the bacteriological laboratory maintained by the city, and shall make all bacteriological examinations of milk, water, food, and food-product samples submitted to him in his official capacity by any member of the public health department, and shall also make tests for typhoid fever, diphtheria, and other diseases when requested by the health officer or the city physician. He shall devote to the service of the city so much of his time as may be necessary to properly perform the duties imposed upon him by this ordinance.

SEC. 2. There shall be a laboratory attendant, who shall assist the bacteriologist in the care of the laboratory, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the bacteriologist or the health officer.

ART. 4. *The chemical and analytical division.*—SECTION 1. The city analyst shall be a graduate chemist holding a diploma from a recognized technical school or college with not less than five years' experience in analytical chemistry. He shall make at his own expense such chemical analyses and perform such chemical work as may be required of him by the health department.

ART. 5. *The food and market inspection division.*—SECTION 1. The food and market inspection division shall consist of the food and market inspector, the chief assistant food and market inspector, and such number of assistant food and market inspectors as shall be necessary to properly perform the duties of that office.

SEC. 2. The food and market inspector shall be a veterinary surgeon of approved standing, and duly licensed to practice his profession in the State of California, with at least five years' experience as such.

SEC. 3. The food and market inspector shall enforce all laws of the State of California, and ordinances of the city of Sacramento now in force or that may hereafter be adopted in relation to the sale, exchange, disposal, or distribution in the city of Sacramento of food intended for human consumption. He shall inspect markets, restaurants, hotels, slaughterhouses, and all other places where food is stored, prepared, or offered for sale and do all other things that may be required of him in relation to the health of the city of Sacramento.

SEC. 4. The food and market inspector shall have the power of a police officer in the performance of his duties.

SEC. 5. The chief assistant food and market inspector shall have the same qualifications, except that of experience, shall perform the same duties, and shall have the

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same authority as the food and market inspector, but shall be subject to the direction of the food and market inspector.

ART. 6. *The plumbing inspection division.*—SECTION 1. The plumbing inspection division shall consist of the plumbing inspector and the assistant plumbing inspector.

SEC. 2. The plumbing inspector shall be a master plumber as that term is defined by the ordinances of the city of Sacramento, of at least five years' experience as such in said city.

SEC. 3. The plumbing inspector shall receive and file all plans and specifications for proposed plumbing to be installed in the city of Sacramento, and record the names of the owner and architect and the location of the proposed installation. He shall examine said plans and accompanying specifications and if the same be in accordance with the law, the ordinances of the city, and the rules of the health department, he shall issue a permit for the work to proceed. Any plan or specifications that in his judgment does not conform to such law, ordinances, or rules, shall be by him presented to the health officer, and if not then approved, the same shall be returned to the person presenting it, with a written notice explaining the corrections necessary in order to comply with such law, ordinances, or rules.

He shall examine all plumbing work before the same is covered or inclosed, and if it be found in accordance with the law, and the rules, and in compliance with the plans and specifications filed, he shall issue a certificate to that effect; and upon the completion of any plumbing work he shall examine the same, and if it be found to conform to the law, the ordinances of the city of Sacramento, and the rules of the health department, and to comply with the plans and specifications filed, he shall issue a final certificate therefor.

He shall make such reports to the health officer of the work under his supervision as may be required. Upon receiving knowledge of any infraction of the law, ordinances of the city, or rules of the department regarding the health of the city, or its inhabitants, he shall immediately make the same known to the health officer.

SEC. 4. The assistant plumbing inspector shall be a skilled and practical plumber, duly licensed to practice plumbing in the city of Sacramento, with at least two years' experience in plumbing, and shall perform such duties as may be required of him by the plumbing inspector or the health officer.

ART. 7. *The sanitary inspection division.*—SECTION 1. The sanitary inspection division shall consist of the sanitary inspector, the chief assistant sanitary inspector, the river patrol officer, and such number of assistant sanitary inspectors as shall be necessary to enforce the sanitary laws, ordinances, and rules and regulations, and protect the health of the inhabitants of the city of Sacramento.

SEC. 2. The sanitary inspector shall possess a high degree of skill in modern sanitation and shall have had at least two years' experience in sanitation work.

SEC. 3. The chief assistant sanitary inspector shall have had at least one year's experience in modern sanitation work.

SEC. 4. The sanitary inspector, the chief assistant sanitary inspector, and the assistant sanitary inspectors shall be clothed with the power of police officers in the performance of their duties. They shall inspect and examine all nuisances, cess-pools, vaults, buildings, and low places within the city limits with a view to the enforcement of the laws and regulations relating to sanitary matters, and shall cause the arrest of and vigorously prosecute any person violating any of the said laws or regulations. They shall perform such other duties as may be required of them by the health officer.

ART. 8. *The cemetery division.*—SECTION 1. The cemetery division shall consist of a sexton, and such number of employees as may be necessary to conduct and care for the city cemetery of the city of Sacramento.

SEC. 2. The sexton shall have charge of the city cemetery, and shall keep such records, make such reports, and perform such other duties in relation to cemeteries

and with regard to the interments and exhumations as may be required of him by law, by ordinance, or by any rule or regulation of the health department.

All persons employed in the city cemetery shall be under the supervision, control, and direction of the sexton.

ART. 9. *Statistical division.*—SECTION 1. There shall be a secretary to the department of public health and sanitation, who shall be the statistician of the department and the custodian of the records.

ART. 10. *Contagious diseases division.*—SECTION 1. Should an epidemic of any contagious disease occur in the city of Sacramento there shall be such number of physicians and trained nurses employed as in the opinion of the health officer and the advisory board may be considered necessary to properly care for and protect the public health, such employment to continue only so long as such disease is epidemic. The rate of compensation of the physicians and nurses herein provided for shall be fixed by mutual agreement between the commissioner and such persons before they enter upon their duties under such employment.

ART. 11. *Advisory board.*—SECTION 1. The advisory board shall consist of the city physician, city engineer, and three physicians resident of the city of Sacramento, duly licensed to practice in the State of California, who may be appointed to said board by the commissioner of public health and safety, and shall serve without compensation.

SEC. 2. The advisory board may meet as often as convenient or desirable for the purpose of discussing health and sanitation in the city of Sacramento, and they shall meet at such time as may be requested by the health officer for the purpose of advising with such officer regarding the health and sanitary conditions in said city.

ART. 12. *Appointment and employment.*—SECTION 1. All of the officers and employees herein provided for shall, subject to the provisions of article 15 of the city charter, be appointed by and shall hold office at the pleasure of the commissioner of public health and safety.

SEC. 2. The city physician, emergency surgeon, bacteriologist, chemist, food and market inspector, and assistant food and market inspector are hereby declared to be professionally educated persons within the meaning of section 185 of said charter.

ART. 13. *Compensation.*—SECTION 1. The officers and employees mentioned in this ordinance shall receive the following respective amounts in full compensation for all services performed by them and each of them for the City of Sacramento, payable in equal monthly installments at the same time and in the same manner as other officers and employees of the city are paid, to wit:

	Per annum.
The health officer.....	\$3,000
Personal secretary to health officer.....	1,200
City physician.....	2,100
Emergency surgeon.....	1,200
Bacteriologist.....	1,800
Laboratory attendant.....	900
Chemist and analyst.....	1,500
Food and market inspector.....	2,400
Chief assistant food and market inspector.....	1,620
Assistant food and market inspectors, each.....	1,200
Plumbing inspector.....	1,500
Assistant plumbing inspector.....	1,200
Sanitary inspector.....	1,800
Chief assistant sanitary inspector.....	1,500
Assistant sanitary inspectors, each.....	1,200
River patrol officer.....	600
Sexton.....	1,500
Cemetery employees, each.....	13
Secretary to department of public health and sanitation.....	900

<sup>1</sup> Per day.

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*Provided*, That the city may furnish transportation or means of transportation to the assistant plumbing inspector, assistant food and market inspectors, and assistant sanitary inspectors, in addition to the compensation herein provided.

ART. 14. *Bonds*.—SECTION 1. The following-named officials shall, before entering upon their duties as such, make and file an official bond in the amounts hereinafter required, to wit:

The health officer.....	\$5,000
The city physician.....	5,000
The emergency surgeon.....	1,000
The bacteriologist.....	1,000
The chemist and analyst.....	1,000
Food and market inspector.....	1,000
Plumbing inspector.....	1,000
Sanitary inspector.....	1,000

### SAGINAW, MICH.

#### **Meat and Meat Products—Care and Sale—Markets. (Ord. B 17, Oct. 13, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. No person shall engage in the business of the sale at retail of dressed meats, meat food products, poultry, fish, or game or of conducting a meat market or other place where dressed meats, meat food products, poultry, fish, or game are sold or offered for sale at retail, except in pursuance of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. Any person desiring to engage in any business specified in section 1 of this ordinance shall, on or before the 1st day of December, 1914, and on or before the 1st day of May of each and every year thereafter, make and file with the city clerk an application in writing and on oath, showing the name and residence of such person, the street location in which he proposes to carry on such business, and consenting and agreeing that any inspector of markets and foods of the city of Saginaw shall have free and open access to said market or place of business or to any vehicle owned or used by him from which such meats or other food products are delivered or sold, for the purpose of making inspection of said premises or such vehicle, and that such applicant shall well and truly comply with all the terms and provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. The city clerk shall not deliver such license to said applicant until same shall have been approved by the commissioner of health and safety, and until such applicant shall have fully complied with the provisions of this ordinance and shall have paid to the city treasurer and filed in the office of the city clerk a receipt showing payment of the sum of \$1. Said license shall state the number and location of the place of business as designated in the application and shall not be transferable to any other person or to any other location without the consent of the commissioner of health and safety first obtained. No license issued as aforesaid shall extend beyond the 30th day of April next following the issuance of the same. Said license shall be revocable at any time by the commissioner of health and safety for the failure on the part of said licensee to fully comply with the provisions hereof.

SEC. 4. No person licensed under the provisions of this ordinance shall by virtue of one license keep and maintain more than one place of business for conducting the business named in section 1 of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. All markets or places of business described in section 1 shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. All outer doors and movable windows shall be well and thoroughly screened against flies.

SEC. 6. No meat, meat food products, or other foodstuffs shall be displayed or exhibited or exposed for sale on the sidewalks, or street, alley, or public place adjoining, nor upon any portion of any market or other place of business licensed hereunder, except the interior thereof. No meats nor other food products shall be displayed or exhibited on hooks or shelves within such market with the exception of dried sausages, dried meats, canned meats, smoked and covered hams and bacons, or other

smoked meats: *Provided, however,* That carcasses of beef, swine, sheep, calves, poultry, fish, and game may be displayed or exhibited from hooks, counters, or shelves during the months from November 1 to April 1. No cut or chopped meat of any kind shall be kept exposed to the open air within such market at any time.

SEC. 7. All fresh meat, poultry, fish, or game shall be kept by proper and sanitary refrigeration at a temperature of not to exceed 45° F. during the period from April 1 to November 1 of each year.

SEC. 8. All scales for weighing meat or meat food products shall be provided with glass or marble, or other approved platform, which shall be kept clean at all times.

SEC. 9. No person shall sell or offer for sale for use as food any meat or meat food product which has not been slaughtered and inspected and passed in accordance with the laws and ordinances of the city of Saginaw, except meats or meat food products that have been inspected and passed by inspectors of the United States Government.

SEC. 10. No person licensed in pursuance of the provisions of this ordinance shall slaughter animals upon the premises for which said license was obtained.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the inspector of markets and foods from time to time to inspect all markets and places of business licensed in pursuance of this ordinance, and to that end it shall be his duty to make a score card of each place of business examined. Each market or place of business shall be examined and scored for cleanliness, refrigeration of foodstuffs, construction and drainage of ice boxes, condition of ice boxes, condition of meats and meat food products, toilet arrangements, and general observance of the ordinance. The total score of any market or place of business licensed hereunder shall be at least 60 points, and no licensee shall be permitted to continue the sale of meats and meat food products until his total score shall equal or exceed 60 points.

SEC. 12. No person afflicted with a communicable disease shall be employed in or about any market or place of business licensed hereunder.

SEC. 13. No person shall sell or offer for sale at retail from wagons or other vehicles cut, chopped, or prepared meats.

SEC. 14. No person shall keep open any meat market or sell or offer for sale any meats poultry, fish, or game on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

SEC. 15. No person shall expectorate on the floor of any market or other place of business licensed hereunder.

SEC. 16. Each and every day any person shall engage in business contrary to the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

SEC. 17. The words "person" in this ordinance shall be deemed and held to include a body of persons whether incorporated or not, as well as an individual.

SEC. 18. Each violation of this ordinance shall be deemed a separate offense and punishable as such.

SEC. 19. Any person who shall himself, directly or indirectly, or by any servant, agent, or employee, or by any manner or means whatsoever violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

**Foodstuffs—License Required for Places where Groceries are Sold. (Ord. B 18, Oct. 13, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. No person shall engage in the business of conducting a store or place where groceries are sold or offered for sale at retail except in pursuance of the provisions of this ordinance. For the purpose of this ordinance the word "groceries" shall mean all foodstuffs used for household consumption other than fruits, breads, meats, and confections.

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**SEC. 2.** Any person desiring to engage in any business specified in section 1 of this ordinance shall on or before the 1st day of December, 1914, and on or before the 1st day of May of each and every year thereafter, make and file with the city clerk an application in writing and on oath, showing the name and residence of such person, the street location in which he proposes to carry on such business, and consenting and agreeing that any inspector of markets and foods of the city of Saginaw shall have free and open access to said store or place of business, or to any vehicle owned or used by him from which such groceries and other food products are delivered or sold, for the purpose of making inspection of said premises or such vehicle, and that such applicant shall well and truly comply with all the terms and provisions of this ordinance.

**SEC. 3.** The city clerk shall not deliver such license to said applicant until same shall have been approved by the commissioner of health and safety, and until such applicant shall have fully complied with the provisions of this ordinance and shall have paid to the city treasurer and filed in the office of the city clerk a receipt showing payment of the sum of \$1. Said license shall state the number and location of the place of business as designated in the application, and shall not be transferable to any other person or to any other location without the consent of the commissioner of health and safety first obtained. No license issued as aforesaid shall extend beyond the 30th day of April next following the issuance of the same. Said license shall be revocable at any time by the commissioner of health and safety for failure on the part of said licensee to fully comply with the provisions hereof.

**SEC. 4.** No person licensed under the provisions of this ordinance shall by virtue of one license keep and maintain more than one place of business for conducting the business named in section 1 of this ordinance.

**SEC. 5.** All stores or places of business described in section 1 shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. All outer doors and movable windows shall be well and thoroughly screened against flies. No person shall be licensed to conduct the business named in section 1 hereof in any store or other room or place wherein are located living apartments unless such living apartments are wholly separated therefrom by partition walls. Such walls may be provided with doors for ingress and egress.

**SEC. 6.** No groceries or other foodstuffs shall be displayed or exhibited or exposed for sale on the sidewalks or street, alley, or public place adjoining, nor upon any portion of any store or place of business licensed hereunder, except the interior thereof.

**SEC. 7.** It shall be the duty of the inspector of markets and foods from time to time to inspect all stores and places of business licensed in pursuance of this ordinance, and to that end it shall be his duty to make a score card of each place of business examined. Each store or place of business shall be examined and scored for cleanliness, refrigeration of foodstuffs, construction and drainage of ice boxes, condition of ice boxes, condition of groceries, toilet arrangements, and general observance of the ordinance. The total score of any store or place of business licensed hereunder shall be at least 60 points, and no licensee shall be permitted to continue the sale of groceries or other foodstuffs until his total score shall equal or exceed 60 points.

**SEC. 8.** No person afflicted with a communicable disease shall be employed in or about any store or place of business licensed hereunder.

**SEC. 9.** No person shall expectorate on the floor of any store or place of business licensed hereunder.

**SEC. 10.** No person shall keep open any grocery store or sell or offer for sale any groceries on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday.

**SEC. 11.** Each and every day any person shall engage in business contrary to the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

**SEC. 12.** The word "person" in this ordinance shall be deemed and held to include a body of persons, whether incorporated or not, as well as an individual.

**SEC. 13.** Each violation of this ordinance shall be deemed a separate offense and punishable as such.

**SEC. 14.** Any person who shall himself directly or indirectly, or by any servant, agent, or employee, or by any manner or means whatever, violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

**Slaughterhouses—Sanitary Regulation—Inspection of Meat. (Ord. B 19, Oct. 13, 1914.)**

**SECTION 1.** No person shall engage in the business of the slaughter, or sale at wholesale, of animals to be used as food or sold or offered for sale as food within the city of Saginaw, except in pursuance of the provisions of this ordinance.

**SEC. 2.** Every person intending to engage in the business named in section 1 of this ordinance shall, on or before the 1st day of December, 1914, and on or before the 1st day of May of each and every year thereafter, make and file with the city clerk an application in writing and on oath, showing the name and residence of such person, the street location in which he proposes to carry on said business, and consenting and agreeing that any inspector of markets and foods shall have free and open access to said place of business, or to any vehicle owned or used by him, from which his meats are delivered or sold, for the purpose of making inspection of said premises or vehicle, and that such applicants shall well and truly comply with all the terms and provisions of this ordinance.

**SEC. 3.** The city clerk shall not deliver such license to said applicant until same shall have been approved by the commissioner of health and safety, and until such applicant shall have fully complied with the provisions of this ordinance and shall have paid to the city treasurer and filed in the office of the city clerk a receipt showing payment of the sum of \$5. Said license shall state the number and location of the place of business as designated in the application, and shall not be transferable to any other person or to any other location without the consent of the commissioner of health and safety first obtained. No license issued as aforesaid shall extend beyond the 30th day of April next following the issuance of the same. Said license shall be revocable at any time by the commissioner of health and safety for failure on the part of said licensee to fully comply with the provisions hereof.

**SEC. 4.** No person licensed under the provisions of this ordinance shall by virtue of one license keep or maintain more than one place of business for conducting the business named in section 1 of this ordinance.

**SEC. 5.** No person shall erect, operate, or maintain any slaughterhouse in the city of Saginaw which is not erected, constructed, and maintained in accordance with the following provisions: *Provided*, The erection of buildings according to this ordinance shall not apply to slaughterhouses already constructed and erected in and now doing business in the city of Saginaw unless same are in need of repairs, in which event they shall be repaired or rebuilt in accordance herewith: *Provided further*, That the commissioner of health and safety may order such changes or alterations in slaughterhouses already constructed as he shall deem necessary and reasonable to insure cleanliness and proper sanitation in the handling of meats and meat food products.

**SUB. A.** All slaughterhouses shall be located at such places as shall be designated by the council and shall be easily accessible for inspection and shall be so located as to permit connection with the sewer and water systems.

**SUB. B.** Every slaughterhouse shall consist of a substantial and suitable building, well lighted, containing a killing room, a chill room, a cold-storage and refrigerating room, a reduction plant, and suitable pens and chutes commensurate therewith.

**SUB. C.** The killing room shall be adequate in size and the floor of said killing room shall be of concrete, not less than 3 inches thick, connected with the sewer and constructed in such a manner as to secure perfect drainage. It shall be provided with

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hot and cold water, together with tanks or vats for scalding animals killed, and an ample supply of hose and piping. It shall be provided with runways, windlasses, overhead trackage system of trolleys running from the killing room into and connected with the chill room and cold-storage room by which and upon which animals killed and scalded can be raised, lowered, and carried from the killing room to the chill room and cold-storage room with as little handling as possible. All walls, ceilings, and partitions of said room shall be constructed of material susceptible of being kept at a high degree of cleanliness and sanitation. Said killing room shall also be equipped with an ample supply of buckets and tubs and other utensils and devices into which the blood, offal, and refuse shall be placed and immediately removed to the various departments.

SUB. D. The chill room shall be of adequate size and the walls and partitions and ceilings of such room shall be thoroughly insulated with approved insulating material and constructed in such a manner as to produce dry refrigeration, and said construction and equipment shall be such that a temperature of not more than 50° F. shall be maintained at all times. It shall also be connected with the killing room and cold-storage room by overhead trackage and trolleys, which shall be sufficient in height, size, and capacity to permit of animals killed and stored therein to be hung from trolleys, and all animals slaughtered shall be suspended from said trolleys and no portion of same placed on the floor. The walls, partitions, trackage system, doors, and floor at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

SUB. E. The cold storage room shall be of adequate size and the walls, partitions, and ceilings of said room shall be thoroughly insulated with approved insulating material constructed in such a manner as to produce dry refrigeration, and said construction and equipment shall be such that a temperature of not more than 34 degrees F. shall be maintained at all times. It shall also be connected with the killing room and chill room by overhead trackage and trolleys, which shall be sufficient in height, size, and capacity to permit all animals killed and stored therein to be hung from trolleys, and all animals slaughtered shall be suspended from said trolleys, and no portion of same placed on the floor.

SUB. F. The reduction plant shall be of adequate size and equipped with necessary pumps, engines, machinery, and vats and tanks to dispose of all offal, blood, and residue, resulting from the slaughter of animals, without odor. All floors shall be constructed of cement not less than three inches thick and shall be connected with sewer, and shall be constructed in such a manner as to secure perfect drainage.

SUB. G. Adequate pens shall be provided for the confinement of all animals intended for slaughter. The floors of said pens shall be constructed of cement and same shall be connected with sewer and constructed in such a manner as to secure perfect drainage.

SUB. H. No animals intended for slaughter shall remain on the premises or premises immediately adjoining or adjacent thereto to exceed twenty-four hours, nor shall they be slaughtered while feverish, overheated or in a diseased condition.

SEC. 6. Every animal slaughtered for food shall be and remain under proper refrigeration at least twenty-four hours before same is sold or offered for sale as food.

SEC. 7. No carcass shall be inflated with air, either by the mouth or by mechanical means. No carcass shall be dressed with skewers, knives, or other tools that have been held in the mouth. Spitting on whetstones or steels when sharpening knives is prohibited.

SEC. 8. Only clean pure water shall be used in the preparation and washing of carcases, meat, or meat food products.

SEC. 9. All places of business described in section 1 shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. All outer doors and movable windows shall be well and thoroughly screened against flies and vermin.

SEC. 10. No meat, meat food products, or other foodstuffs shall be displayed or exhibited, or exposed for sale on the sidewalks, or street, alley, or public place adjoining, nor upon any portion of any place of business licensed hereunder, except the interior thereof. No meats nor other meat food products shall be displayed or exhibited on hooks, counters, or shelves outside refrigerating rooms within such place of business with the exception of dried sausages, dried meats, canned meats, smoked and covered hams and bacons, or other smoked meats. Provided, however, that carcasses of beef, swine, sheep, calves, and poultry may be displayed or exhibited from hooks, counters, or shelves during the months from November 1 to April 1. No cut or chopped meat of any kind shall be kept exposed to the open air within such place of business at any time.

SEC. 11. Water closets and toilet rooms shall be provided for employees in all places of business described in section 1 of this ordinance, and same shall be entirely separated from rooms in which carcasses are dressed or meat food products are stored, placed, handled, or prepared.

SEC. 12. All trucks and receptacles, all chutes, platform, racks, and tables, all knives, saws, and cleavers, and other tools and utensils, machinery and articles used in moving, handling, cutting, chopping, or rendering meat or meat food products shall be thoroughly cleansed and sterilized before using.

SEC. 13. No meat or meat food products shall be permitted to fall on floors, and in event of their having done so, they shall be properly trimmed and all soiled portions removed and condemned.

SEC. 14. All wagons or receptacles therein in which meat or meat food products are handled or delivered shall be constructed and covered so that the contents shall be kept clean, and such wagons or receptacles shall not be used for any other purposes.

SEC. 15. No person afflicted with a communicable disease shall be employed in or about any market or place of business licensed hereunder.

SEC. 16. All employees shall be cleanly as to person and clothing.

SEC. 17. No employee or other person shall expectorate on the floor of any room where meat is dressed or handled.

SEC. 18. All persons who dress or handle diseased carcasses or parts thereof shall cleanse their hands of all grease and then immerse them in a 5 per cent solution of phenol, and rinse them in clean water before dressing or handling other carcasses. All butchers' instruments used in dressing diseased carcasses shall be sterilized in boiling water and rinsed in clear water. All facilities for the same shall be provided.

SEC. 19. It shall be the duty of the inspector of markets and foods from time to time to inspect all places of business licensed in pursuance of this ordinance, and to that end it shall be his duty to make a score card of each place of business examined. Each place of business shall be examined and scored for cleanliness, refrigeration of food stuffs, construction and drainage of rooms for refrigerating and chilling, condition of meats, and meat food products, toilet arrangements, and general observance of the ordinance. The total score of any place of business licensed hereunder shall be at least 60 points and no licensee shall be permitted to continue the sale of meats and meat food products until his total score shall equal or exceed 60 points.

SEC. 20. Every animal slaughtered within the city of Saginaw shall be inspected before or during the process of slaughtering, or within 24 hours thereafter, by an inspector of markets and foods. Unless slaughtered in the presence of an inspector, the viscera of such animals shall be so tagged and marked that such inspector may be able to identify the carcass, which shall be marked with a duplicate corresponding to the viscera.

SEC. 21. The owners or managers of all slaughterhouses shall notify the inspector of markets and foods in ample time to enable him to prepare for and make an examination provided in section 20 of this ordinance.

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SEC. 22. No person shall sell or offer for sale animals slaughtered outside the limits of the city of Saginaw unless killed in slaughterhouses inspected and approved by the inspector of markets and foods. Provided the provisions of this section shall not apply to swine raised and slaughtered by farmers on their own farms nor to animals passed by inspectors of the United States Government. Carcasses of all animals slaughtered in accordance herewith shall be inspected and approved by the inspector of markets and foods, or by inspectors of the United States Government, before being sold or offered for sale.

SEC. 23. No person shall sell, or offer for sale, for use as food, any meat or meat food product which has not been slaughtered and inspected and approved by the inspector of markets and foods, as herein provided; except meats or meat food products which have been inspected and passed by the inspectors of the United States Government.

SEC. 24. No person shall sell or offer for sale any meat or meat food products which shall by reason of disease, state of preservation, or filth be unfit for food.

SEC. 25. It is hereby made lawful, and it shall be the duty of the said inspector of markets and foods to condemn all meat or meat food products in the possession of or offered for sale by any person, whether slaughtered within or without the city of Saginaw, when same shall by reason of disease, state of preservation, or filth be unfit for food.

SEC. 26. Where a carcass, meat, or meat food product are condemned by any inspector of markets and foods the same shall be immediately stamped "Condemned," and notice thereof shall be given the owner thereof, who shall immediately remove, or cause same, together with all viscera and blood to be removed to a reduction plant, by a special vehicle, and who shall be paid by the owner of the reduction plant the value of the tankage and tallow, less expenses for rendering same.

SEC. 27. In the event said owner shall fail within 24 hours after notice of condemnation to remove said animal, carcass, meat, or meat food product to a reduction plant as herein provided, it is hereby made lawful, and it shall be the duty of said inspector, to remove or cause same to be removed, and the owner thereof shall be paid the value of the tankage and tallow, less expense of such removal and rendering.

SEC. 28. Where it is impossible to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the condition of a carcass, meat, or meat food product, same shall be placed in a refrigerating room and properly tagged with a tag "Retained," and held for not more than 10 days for further examination.

SEC. 29. Each and every day any person shall engage in business contrary to the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

SEC. 30. The word "person" in this ordinance shall be deemed and held to include a body of persons, whether incorporated or not, as well as an individual.

SEC. 31. Each violation of this ordinance shall be deemed a separate offense and punishable as such.

SEC. 32. Any person who shall himself directly or indirectly or by any servant, agent, or employee, or by any manner or means whatsoever, violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall on conviction thereof be punished by fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

#### Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. B 20, Oct. 20, 1914.)

SECTION 1. For the purpose of this ordinance the word "milk" shall mean the fresh, clean lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within 30 days before and 4 days after calving and shall contain not less than 8½ per cent of solids, not fat, and not less than 3 per cent of milk fat. The word "cream" shall mean that portion of

milk rich in milk fat which rises to the surface of milk on standing or is separated from it by centrifugal force, is fresh and clean, and contains not less than 18 per cent of milk fat. The term "skimmed milk" shall mean that portion of milk from which cream has been removed, is fresh and clean, and shall not contain less than 8.75 per cent of total solids. The term "pasteurized milk" shall mean milk that is heated to a temperature of not less than 140° F. for not less than 20 minutes, or not over 155° F. for not less than 5 minutes, and for each degree of temperature over 140° F. the length of time may be 1 minute less than 20 minutes.

SEC. 2. The term "insanitary milk" shall mean milk which shall contain more than 1,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or which shall be drawn from cows that are kept in barns or stables which are not reasonably well lighted and ventilated, or that are kept in barns or stables that are filthy from an accumulation of animal excreta, or from any other cause, or milk which shall be drawn from cows that are themselves in a filthy condition, or milk kept or transported in dirty, rusty, or open seamed cans, or dirty, cracked, or broken bottles, or other carriers, or milk which is stale, putrescent, or putrid, or milk to which has been added any water or foreign substance, or milk which has been kept exposed to foul and noxious air or gases in barns occupied by animals, or kept exposed in dirty, foul, or unclean places or conditions, or milk which has been bottled in any unclean or filthy room or place, or in any building containing a stable wherein are kept cattle or other animals, unless such bottling room is so separated and shielded by a partition from the stable portion of such building as to be free from all foul or noxious air or gases which issue or may issue from such place or stable. The term "insanitary cream" shall mean cream which shall contain more than 2,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or which shall be produced from insanitary milk, or cream produced by the use of a cream separator which has not been thoroughly cleansed and scalded after previous use in the separation of cream from milk, or by the use of a cream separator placed or stationed in any unclean or filthy room or place, or in any building containing a stable wherein are kept cattle or other animals, unless such separator is so separated and shielded by a partition from the stable portion of such building as to be free from all foul or noxious air or gases which issue or may issue from such place or stable, or cream that is stale, putrescent, or putrid, or cream that is kept or transported in dirty, rusty, or open seamed cans, or in dirty, cracked, or broken bottles, or other carriers, or cream which has been exposed to foul or noxious air or gases in barns occupied by animals, or in dirty, foul, or unclean places or conditions.

SEC. 3. The term "milk dealer" shall mean any person who sells or offers for sale milk or cream at wholesale or retail in the city of Saginaw: *Provided, however,* The term "milk dealer" shall not apply to and include grocers and other persons selling or offering for sale milk or cream in bottles procured by them from milk dealers licensed hereunder.

SEC. 4. No person shall engage in the business of milk dealer in the city of Saginaw without first obtaining a license as herein provided.

SEC. 5. Any person desiring to engage in any occupation or business specified in section 3 of this ordinance shall, on or before the 1st day of December, 1914, and on or before the 1st day of May of each and every year thereafter make and file with the city clerk application in writing and on oath showing the name and residence of such person, the location in the city of Saginaw, if any, in which he proposes to carry on such business, the number of vehicles used by him in his business, the location of the herd or herds, of the farm or farms upon which cows forming his source of supply are kept, the number of cows forming his source of supply, and the average quantity of milk produced, and such application shall also contain an agreement on the part of such applicant that he will accept the license, if granted him, upon the condition that any inspector of markets and foods of city of Saginaw shall have free and open access to said place of business, or to any vehicle owned or used by him in his

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business, or to any farm or farms, or to any building or cow or herd thereof, forming his source of supply, for the purpose of making inspection of said premises or such vehicle, or farm, or cow, or herd thereof, and that such applicant shall well and truly comply with all the terms and provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 6. The city clerk shall not deliver such license to said applicant until same shall have been approved by the commissioner of health and safety, and until such applicant shall have fully complied with the provisions of this ordinance, and shall have paid to the city treasurer and filed in the office of the city clerk the receipt showing payment of the following amounts, viz:

For each vehicle.....	\$2.00
For each building, storeroom, or depot within the city of Saginaw.....	2.00

SEC. 7. No license granted hereunder shall be transferable nor authorize the licensee named therein to engage in or conduct the business of milk dealer in any other place or places, nor to obtain milk from other farms, herds, or sources of supply than those described and sent out in said application. If any person licensed hereunder shall change the location of his place of business, or procure new farms, herds, cows, or sources of supply, notice of such change shall be given immediately to the commissioner of health and safety.

SEC. 8. No person shall sell, or offer for sale, or convey, or cause to be conveyed, in any vehicle any milk or cream, unless such vehicle shall have securely fastened thereon on the outside of each side of the vehicle in a conspicuous place, a metal plate which shall be furnished by the city clerk and upon which shall be stamped the number corresponding to the license number of the milk dealer to whom such license issued, together with the year for which such license is granted.

SEC. 9. Every person licensed hereunder having an established place of business or milk depot within the city of Saginaw, shall provide a suitable room or building for the purpose of preparing, handling, cooling, storing, and bottling milk. Such building shall be entirely above ground and shall be separate and apart from all other buildings and shall not communicate by means of a door or any other opening in the partition, or elsewhere, with any stable in which a cow, horse, or any other animal is kept. The floors of all rooms used for the bottling of milk and washing and cleansing of bottles, cans, and containers shall be constructed of concrete, and shall be connected with the sewer and shall be constructed in such a manner as to secure perfect drainage. All outer doors and movable windows shall be well and thoroughly screened against flies.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the inspector of markets and foods from time to time to inspect and reinspect all farms, barns, depots, or places of business, all cows, herds, and all sources of supply of milk dealers licensed hereunder, and to that end it shall be his duty to make a score card of each depot, place of business, and source of supply of each milk dealer, and to classify and grade said milk dealers, and to issue and reissue certificates of inspection as follows:

*Grade "A"*—All grade "A" milk shall be milk obtained from cows free from disease as determined by the tuberculin test and physical examination by a qualified veterinarian, and the bacterial count thereof shall not exceed 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter of milk at the time of delivery. It shall be properly cooled after it is drawn from the cows and it shall be kept cool until it is delivered to the consumer.

All grade "A" cream shall be cream skimmed from grade "A" milk and shall contain not to exceed 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter of cream at the time of delivery and it shall be kept cool until it is delivered to the consumer. All employees shall be free from communicable disease as determined by examination by a duly qualified physician.

*Grade "B"*—All grade "B" milk shall be milk obtained from cows free from disease and the bacterial count thereof before pasteurizing shall not exceed 1,000,000 bacteria

per cubic centimeter of milk. All grade "B" milk shall be pasteurized and the bacterial count thereof after pasteurizing shall not exceed 50,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter of milk at the time of delivery. It shall be properly cooled and it shall be kept cool, except during the process of pasteurization, until it is delivered to the consumer.

All grade "B" cream shall be cream skimmed from sanitary milk and shall be pasteurized and shall contain not to exceed 50,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter of cream at the time of delivery, and it shall be kept cool until it is delivered to the consumer.

*Grade "C":*—All grade "C" milk shall be milk obtained from cows free from disease and the bacterial count thereof shall not exceed 1,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter of milk at the time of delivery. It shall be properly cooled and it shall be kept cool until it is delivered to the consumer.

All grade "C" cream shall be cream skimmed from sanitary milk and shall contain not to exceed 2,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter of cream at the time of delivery, and it shall be kept cool until it is delivered to the consumer.

SEC. 11. No person shall sell or offer for sale milk, cream, skimmed milk, or pasteurized milk which shall not conform to the standard of requirements contained in the definition thereof in section 1 of this ordinance.

SEC. 12. No person shall sell or offer for sale insanitary milk, cream, or skimmed milk.

SEC. 13. No person shall sell or offer for sale milk or cream unless same shall be contained in bottles or cans, which shall be approved by the commissioner of health and safety. All bottles or cans shall be filled at farms, dairies, milk depots, or such other place of business as shall have been approved by the commissioner of health and safety. No milk shall be bottled in or from wagons or other vehicles.

SEC. 14. No person shall sell or offer for sale milk coming from any dairy or other source of supply whereon or wherein any employee or other person is afflicted with a communicable disease without special permit of the commissioner of health and safety, nor shall milk or cream be delivered in bottles or containers within any room, apartment, house, or other building where there is any person having a contagious or infectious disease, unless receptacles shall be provided by the consumer for such milk or cream and placed outside such room, house, apartment, or other building so that same can be transferred to such receptacle.

SEC. 15. No milk ticket after being once used shall be reissued.

SEC. 16. No person shall sell or offer for sale any skimmed milk unless the can or container of such milk shall be conspicuously and plainly labeled "Skimmed milk."

SEC. 17. No person shall represent, advertise, or hold himself out as possessing a certificate of inspection issued by any inspector of markets and foods of a higher or different grade than the one most recently issued by an inspector of markets and foods.

SEC. 18. No person shall sell milk or cream in bottles, cans, or other containers which shall not have been thoroughly washed and sterilized by live steam or boiling water before filling. No person to whom any can, bottle or other container has been delivered, shipped or conveyed for the delivery of cream or milk shall use such can, bottle, or other container for the storage of other milk or cream, or of any substance, article, or thing.

SEC. 19. No person licensed hereunder shall use any can, bottle, or container unless his name or other distinguishing mark, registered with the commissioner of health and safety, shall appear in a conspicuous place thereon: *Provided*, Such name or distinguishing mark may be printed upon caps or other sealing device of bottles.

SEC. 20. No person shall sell or offer for sale milk drawn from a cow fed upon slops or refuse of any distillery, brewery, or vinegar factory, or any mash, refuse, or food that has been subject to fermentation.

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**SEC. 21.** Each and every day any person shall engage in business contrary to the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

**SEC. 22.** The word "person" in this ordinance shall be deemed and held to include a body of persons, whether incorporated or not, as well as an individual.

**SEC. 23.** Each violation of this ordinance shall be deemed a separate offense and punishable as such.

**SEC. 24.** Any person who shall himself, directly or indirectly, or by any servant, agent, or employee, or by any manner or means whatsoever, violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

#### ST. CLOUD, MINN.

#### Meat and Meat Products—Inspection, Care, and Sale—Slaughterhouses. (Ord. 208, Nov. 18, 1914.)

**SECTION 1.** It shall be unlawful for any person, either as owner, agent, or employee, to sell, have, keep or expose for sale for human food, or to have in his possession, the flesh of any kind of cattle, calf, sheep, lamb, goat or swine, for the purpose of sale, unless the same shall have been slaughtered under the supervision of a United States Government inspector in accordance with the regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry relating to the inspection of meat; or a meat inspector of the city of St. Cloud in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance; and unless there has been placed on each primal part thereof by and under the personal supervision of an inspector of the United States or of the city of St. Cloud, a mark, stamp, or brand showing that the same has been inspected and passed for food purposes by such United States inspector or such meat inspector of the city of St. Cloud, in which latter case said mark shall have the words "city of St. Cloud, inspected and passed," together with the number of the slaughter house as hereinafter provided in which the same was inspected.

**SEC. 2.** No animals, except poultry, the meat of which is intended to be sold for food within the city of St. Cloud shall be slaughtered at any other place than at a licensed slaughterhouse and no such animals shall be slaughtered except under inspection as hereinafter provided.

**SEC. 3.** Any person desiring a license for a slaughterhouse shall apply to the commission for such license, giving his name, and the location and equipment of the building or buildings intended to be used for such purpose, which equipment shall be sufficient to substantially comply with the rules of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The commission shall thereupon cause an inspection of such building or buildings to be made by the board of health or by a competent man, under its direction, who shall report the result of such inspection to the commission. If said buildings and equipment are found to be sanitary and sufficient to properly carry on the business of slaughtering for market within the said rules of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, the commission may grant to such applicant a license to conduct a slaughterhouse at such premises upon the payment of a fee of \$25 per year.

**SEC. 4.** The commission shall appoint such number of competent men as may be necessary to act as inspectors at such licensed slaughterhouse or houses whose compensation shall be fixed by the commission and whose duties shall be fixed by the commission and board of health by joint rules.

**SEC. 5.** All animals, except poultry, the meat of which is intended for food to be offered for sale in the city of St. Cloud shall be inspected by said inspector both before slaughtering and at the time of slaughtering except as hereinafter provided.

Such inspection shall be in so far as practicable in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry governing meat inspection; and such inspector shall have the same authority as to condemn at such licensed slaughterhouse or houses as a United States inspector has within his proper jurisdiction. The commission shall designate each slaughterhouse so licensed by a number, which number shall be used on the mark, stamp, or brand on all meats inspected therein.

SEC. 6. Any animal condemned by said inspector shall not be sold or offered for sale for food within the city of St. Cloud, but shall be disposed of in the same manner as required by the said rules and regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

SEC. 7. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to slaughter any animal mentioned in this ordinance for use for food purposes in the city of St. Cloud shall give notice thereof to the meat inspector of said city a sufficient time before slaughtering to enable him to make proper inspection hereunder.

SEC. 8. Every owner of any animal slaughtered at a licensed slaughterhouse or otherwise subject to inspection shall pay an inspection fee for every animal inspected which shall be collected by the inspector before inspection and by him paid to the city treasurer at the time of making his weekly report. Such inspection fees shall be fixed by the commission in accordance with the number of animals offered for inspection, it being the true intent of this ordinance to make the department of meat inspection self-sustaining, but without profit.

SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, except the meat inspectors herein provided for and the health officers of said city of St. Cloud to have in their possession, keep, or use any mark, stamp, or brand provided or used for stamping, marking, or branding any carcasses as herein required; or to keep, make or use any mark, stamp, or brand having thereon a device or wording similar in character or import to the marks, stamps or brands provided or used for marking, stamping, or branding such articles; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation without authority to use, detach, alter, deface or destroy any of the stamps, brands or marks recognized by said meat inspectors of said city pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 10. Every meat inspector shall keep a full and complete record of all inspections made by him, which record shall set forth fully the date of such inspection, kind of animal inspected, for whom inspected, nature of inspection, result of inspection, and amount of fees collected. If condemned, said report shall show the reason therefor, and the disposal made of carcass shall be fully stated. Such reports shall be made upon blanks to be furnished by the commission, and shall be filed with the city clerk on Monday of each week, to cover inspection for the preceding week.

SEC. 11. Carcasses of animals killed upon farms to be sold in the city of St. Cloud which have not been inspected previous to slaughtering may be offered for inspection on the following conditions: Such carcasses must have the head, heart, liver, and lungs held by the natural attachments. Such carcasses if offered shall be inspected and if found free from disease and otherwise sound and wholesome, shall be passed and stamped. If found to be diseased, unsound, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food, they shall be condemned and destroyed as herein provided.

SEC. 12. The Board of Health of the city of St. Cloud is hereby authorized and directed to adopt rules and regulations covering the sanitation of slaughterhouses and establishments where meat-food products are sold or manufactured, the inspection of meats, and the ultimate disposal of condemned meats which will enable the said board of health to enforce and carry out the meaning and intent of this ordinance, and when such rules and regulations shall be duly adopted and a certified copy thereof delivered to any person, firm, or corporation handling meats or meat products, a viola-

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tion of any such rules and regulations by such person, firm, or corporation shall be construed as a violation of this ordinance.

SEC. 13. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 and the costs of prosecution, and may be imprisoned in the county jail until such fine and costs are paid, not exceeding 90 days.

### ST. JOSEPH, MO.

#### **City Health Officer—Duties and Salary. (Ord. 1518, June 2, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of the board of health to employ as its health officer a competent physician and surgeon, to be known as the city physician, who shall serve during the pleasure of the board of health, be at all times subject to its orders and under its direction, at a salary of \$1,800 per year, payable monthly.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the city physician to keep and maintain an office at the central police station and be thereat ready for duty at all reasonable hours when not actually engaged in the discharge of his official duties at other places in the city.

SEC. 3. The city physician shall devote his entire time to the discharge of his official duties and shall not be permitted to engage in private practice to any extent whatever.

### ST. PAUL, MINN.

#### **Nightsoil and Offensive Substances—Transportation of. (Ord. Nov. 6, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be and hereby is made unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to remove through, over, or along any of the streets, highways, alleys, or public grounds of said city during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October any nightsoil or other offensive substance from any privy vault, cesspool, sink, or private drain, except after the hour of 8 o'clock p. m. and before the hour of 6 o'clock a. m.

SEC. 2. Any person offending against the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50 or by imprisonment in the workhouse for a term not exceeding 30 days.

### SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

#### **Malaria—Prevention of—Destruction of Bats Prohibited. (Ord. June 8, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person to wilfully, wantonly, or maliciously kill any bat within the limits of the city of San Antonio.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5, nor more than \$200 for each bat so killed.

### SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

#### **Stables—Permit Required for Construction or Maintenance. (Ord. 2639, N. S., Feb. 26, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful to construct and maintain a stable, or to maintain any existing stable for one or more horses, donkeys, mules, cows, goats, or live stock without a permit therefor from the board of supervisors.

SEC. 2. Anyone now conducting a stable of the kind herein designated must secure such permit within a reasonable time, not to exceed six months, after the passage of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. No permit shall be granted for a stable hereafter to be constructed and maintained, or for the future maintenance as a stable of a building not used as such except on the report of the board of health, or other satisfactory evidence, that the

proposed place of construction or maintenance of such stable is unobjectionable from the point of view of sanitation and of the health and physical welfare of the inhabitants of the immediate neighborhood of its location.

SEC. 4. The board of supervisors shall not refuse a permit for the maintenance of a stable in a building now constructed and maintained as a stable except upon satisfactory evidence that such stable is conducted in an insanitary manner and the failure to remove the objection to the manner of its maintenance within a time to be prescribed by the board of supervisors.

SEC. 5. A permit granted hereunder is subject to revocation by the board of supervisors.

SEC. 6. No permit shall be refused or revoked by the board of supervisors except after a full hearing and then only in the exercise of a sound and reasonable discretion by said board.

SEC. 7. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

#### SAN JOSE, CAL.

##### Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. Nov. 6, 1914.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, or corporation to sell or offer for sale, or to have in his possession for the purpose of sale, within the city of San Jose, milk or cream without having a license for the sale thereof as hereinafter provided; or to sell or offer for sale, or have in his possession for the purpose of sale, milk or cream from any cow fed in whole or in part on food calculated to render the milk or cream of such cow unwholesome or unsuitable for human food; or milk to which water, or any foreign substance, has been added, or which contains less than 3½ per cent butter fat; or cream to which water or any foreign substance has been added, or which contains less than 20 per cent butter fat; or milk drawn from cows affected with any form of disease, or from cows which are supplied with water which is unwholesome, or from cows which are kept in a filthy condition; or milk drawn from cows by milkers who are themselves diseased; or milk or cream which is shown by analysis to contain any substance or substances whatsoever not natural constituents of milk; or milk or cream which has been deprived either wholly or in part of any constituent naturally contained in milk; or milk drawn from cows within 15 days before, or within 5 days after parturition.

Milk containing less than 3½ per cent butter fat may be sold if it is sold as skimmed milk and the words "skimmed milk" are distinctly marked in black letters of not less than 2 inches in length upon the outside and near the top of each can, measure, or other vessel used in the sale or delivery of such milk.

SEC. 2. The board of health of the city of San Jose shall issue quarterly licenses to sell milk and cream within said city, but no such license shall be issued except upon the conditions hereinbefore and hereinafter expressed. No license shall be issued for a longer period than three months and all licenses shall become null and void on December 31, March 31, June 30, or September 30 next after date of issue.

SEC. 3. The board of health, before granting a license to sell milk or cream as herein provided, shall satisfy themselves that the cow or cows, producing the milk or cream to be offered for sale or for consumption, are free from tuberculosis and other dangerous, contagious, or infectious diseases; and that the premises on which they are kept, and the utensils thereon, are in a clean and sanitary condition; and said board of health may, in its discretion, require the person applying for said license to produce a certificate of health, signed by a legally practicing veterinary surgeon, together with a specific statement from said veterinary surgeon that he has applied the tuberculin test to said cow or cows within six months immediately preceding the application for such license.

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In said certificate it shall be specified how many, if any, of said cows were found to have tuberculosis, or to be otherwise diseased; and a definite description of said diseased animal or animals, so that they may be easily recognized by the board of health or its authorized agent or employee.

The board of health may, in its discretion, appoint any competent person to examine any cow or cows the milk from which is being sold in the city of San Jose, and said person shall be authorized to apply the tuberculin test to said cow or cows. In the event that any veterinary surgeon, or other person employed to examine said cows, finds any such cow or cows affected with tuberculosis, or other dangerous disease likely to render the milk unfit for human consumption, said board of health shall cause such cow or cows to be marked in such manner as will make the identification of such cow or cows possible, and the marking indestructible; and any cow or cows so marked must be removed from the premises from which it is proposed to sell milk or cream within five days after such marking.

The veterinary surgeon, or other authorized person, who has examined said cow or cows as aforesaid, must make affidavit before the city clerk of San Jose that all statements contained in said certificate of health are true and correct.

No milk or cream shall be sold or delivered within the city of San Jose which is produced from any cow or cows maintained upon any premises the owner, or person having charge of which, refuses to submit to any of the provisions of this ordinance.

If any vendor of milk or cream, or the owner of any cow or herd of cows, shall have misrepresented any essential facts in obtaining a license as aforesaid, or upon proof that any such vendor has violated any of the conditions upon which said license was issued, or that he or his agents, servants, or employees, or the owner or owners of the cow or cows from which the milk vended by him is produced have willfully violated any of the provisions of this ordinance, the said license may be revoked by the board of health after notice and hearing.

**SEC. 4.** All licenses shall contain an agreement, on the part of the licensee, to faithfully keep with the city of San Jose all of the conditions of this ordinance.

**SEC. 4½.** At the time of delivery of the license herein provided, the applicant for said license shall pay a fee in keeping with the following schedule:

If the applicant has been selling, or intends to sell, milk and cream or milk or cream, the fee shall be—

	Per quarter.
Not more than 29 gallons per month.....	\$0.50
30 gallons and not more than 119 gallons.....	2.00
120 gallons and not more than 239 gallons.....	2.50
240 gallons and not more than 499 gallons.....	3.00
500 gallons and not more than 999 gallons.....	4.00
1,000 gallons and not more than 1,999 gallons.....	5.00
2,000 gallons or more.....	6.00

These shall be paid quarterly in advance upon the receipt of the license.

This section shall not apply to cream shipped into the city for the manufacture of butter.

**SEC. 5.** Any person having milk or cream in his possession for sale, or in process of delivery in the city of San Jose, shall, upon demand, deliver to the board of health or its authorized agent or employee, free of charge, for the purpose of examination, a quantity of such milk or cream not exceeding 3 ounces taken from each can or other vessel in which the milk or cream is contained.

**SEC. 6.** No license herein provided for shall be transferable except by the written permission of the secretary of the board of health.

**SEC. 6½.** No person or dealer in milk or milk products, and no employee or agent of such dealer in milk or milk products, except such as may sell for consumption upon the premises where sold, shall give, furnish, sell, offer for sale, or deliver any

milk or cream in quantities of less than 1 gallon unless the same be kept, offered for sale, exposed for sale, sold, or delivered in sanitary transparent glass bottles, the same to be sealed with a suitable cap or stopper. The said bottles shall be sealed immediately after the filling of the same, which filling and sealing shall only be done in a milk house, or creamery or other place, the sanitary condition of which has been approved by the board of health.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment in the city prison not exceeding 30 days.

#### SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

##### Garbage and Refuse—Care and Disposal. (Ord. 235, July 6, 1914.)

SECTION 1. For the purpose of this ordinance the word "garbage" shall be held to include every refuse accumulation of animal, fruit, or vegetable matter that attends the preparation, use, cooking, dealing in or storage of meats, fish, fowl, birds, fruit, or vegetables; it shall also be held to include swill and kitchen and table refuse of every kind excepting dishwater or waste water. The word "refuse" shall be held to include ashes, tin cans, and all other waste material, except garbage, naturally accumulating at residences and business places.

SEC. 2. No garbage or refuse shall hereafter be burned on any street, alley, common, or public place within the limits of the said city; nor shall any person place garbage or refuse upon any private property, whether owned by such person or not, unless the same shall be inclosed in proper vessels or receptacles as provided in this ordinance.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to throw or deposit, or cause to be thrown or deposited any garbage or refuse upon any street, alley, gutter, sidewalk, or public ground of said city: *Provided*, That substances deposited by virtue of building permits are hereby expressly excepted.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of every tenant, lessee, or occupant of any dwelling house, hotel, restaurant, and place of business of any kind having garbage or refuse to be disposed of to provide and at all times to keep within such building, or on the lot or lots on which such building is situated, suitable and sufficient vessels or receptacles for receiving and holding without leakage or odors, all the garbage and refuse that may accumulate between the times of the collection thereof, as the same shall be fixed by the common council. The vessels holding the garbage shall have a capacity not exceeding 20 gallons, with bails and handles and with close-fitting covers thereto. Such vessels shall be filled only to within 4 inches of the top. The vessels or receptacles for holding the refuse shall be provided with suitable covers and so constructed that two men can lift them and their contents into a refuse wagon. Said garbage and refuse vessels or receptacles shall be placed in such places as shall be readily accessible at all times for the purpose of removing or emptying the same (upon the line of an alley whenever possible or convenient), and where said vessels or receptacles shall not be a public nuisance in any respect, and in no case to be placed in the limits of any street or alley.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of each tenant, occupant, or lessee having garbage or refuse to dispose of, to place in such vessels or receptacles all garbage or refuse accumulating on his or her said premises, between such times of removal thereof, as may be established by the common council, and nothing but garbage and refuse as defined in this ordinance, shall be placed in such vessels or receptacles.

SEC. 6. The board of health shall be the exclusive judge of the sufficiency of vessels and receptacles for garbage and refuse provided for by this ordinance.

SEC. 7. All garbage and refuse deposited in said vessels and receptacles shall be removed at the expense of the city of Sault Ste. Marie, at such regular intervals as may from time to time be established.

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SEC. 8. The board of health shall have the power to establish such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this ordinance governing the collection and disposal of garbage and refuse as may appear necessary for the preservation of public health and safety. Such rules and regulations, when made and published shall become and are hereby made part of this ordinance, and anyone violating such rules and regulations shall be amenable as in this ordinance ordained.

SEC. 9. The common council of the city of Sault Ste. Marie, may contract for the removal and disposal of said garbage and refuse and in doing so may divide the city into districts if it appears expedient or desirable to do so, and may enter into separate contracts for each. It shall be the duty of said council to advertise for bids for disposing of said garbage and refuse for such length of time and under such conditions as shall be prescribed and in accordance with this ordinance, and such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the board of health. The person or persons receiving such contract shall enter into such bond or bonds for the faithful performance of such contract as the common council shall prescribe.

SEC. 10. It is hereby made the duty of the contractor or contractors, with the city of Sault Ste. Marie, for the collection and removal of garbage and refuse to collect and remove all such garbage and refuse found within the city limits. Such contractor or contractors shall transport and remove said garbage to places outside the city limits and said refuse shall also be transported and removed to places outside the city limits, unless the board of health shall issue a permit or permits to said contractor or contractors to dispose of the same or a portion thereof within the city limits, but only when such disposal shall not create a public nuisance or become injurious to public health. The kind of conveyances to be used in transporting garbage and refuse may be specifically provided for by contract, as the common council shall direct, but shall be such at least as shall be suitable for the purpose and to securely convey garbage and refuse so that no portion thereof shall be spilled out or dropped or thrown upon any street or alley or adjacent premises within the city; nor shall the same be kept or stored upon any street or alley or public place except as in this ordinance provided; wagons or other conveyances used by contractors shall not be left in any street, alley, or public place, or upon any private premises within the city longer than may be reasonably necessary in order to collect and remove the garbage and refuse. Any such contractor may dispose of the garbage collected as feed for hogs, but only to hogs that are kept outside the city limits.

SEC. 11. No other person or party except the city contractor or contractors shall carry, convey, or transport through the streets, alleys, or public places of the city of Sault Ste. Marie any garbage or refuse as herein defined except by the permission of the board of health in cases of emergency and when public health demands: *Provided*, That in no case shall garbage or refuse be carried in any other kind of wagon than stated in this ordinance, or set forth in said contract; or for any less distance than as provided in this ordinance; and it shall be unlawful for any person to interfere in any manner with the collection and disposal of such material by the city contractor or contractors.

SEC. 12. The collection and removal of garbage and refuse shall be under the supervision of the board of health. And it is hereby declared to be the duty of the board of health and police department, through their proper officials and agents, to enforce the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 13. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to place in the same vessel or receptacle both garbage and refuse, as defined in this ordinance.

SEC. 14. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment in the city or county jail for a period of not exceeding 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

**SCHENECTADY, N. Y.****Meat and Meat Products—Sale of Unwholesome, Prohibited. (Ord. Oct. 1, 1914.)**

Section 3 of chapter 14 of the general ordinances of the city of Schenectady, relative to sale of stale meats, undrawn poultry, game, etc., prohibited, as amended October 1, 1914, shall read as follows:

"SEC. 3. No person shall sell or expose for sale any unwholesome, stale, emaciated, blown, tainted, putrid, or measly meat, fish, clams, oysters, or other provisions, or being a merchant, butcher, or dealer, have in his possession veal known as bob veal, or sell or expose for sale the carcass or flesh of any calf unless such calf shall have been, at the time it was killed, at least 4 weeks old; or sell, or weigh for sale, within the city, any dead domestic fowl, turkey, goose, duck, rabbit, or game, with the entrails or crop, or any part thereof therein; and any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to, and punished by, a fine not exceeding \$150, or imprisonment not exceeding 150 days, or both such fine and imprisonment."

**SCRANTON, PA.****Foodstuffs—Sale of Unwholesome, Prohibited. (Ord. Mar. 10, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any agent thereof, to sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, in any store or on the streets in the city of Scranton, any fish, fresh or salted, dressed meats, poultry, candies, figs, fruit, dates, shelled peanuts, popcorn, or any other foodstuff, that may become contaminated, tainted, or otherwise rendered unwholesome, by contact with air, water or dust from the street, unless such fish, meats, poultry, candies, fruit, peanuts, and corn, and other foodstuff, be properly inclosed in suitable cases, carts or wagons, to be approved by the bureau of health of the city of Scranton.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction before the mayor or a police magistrate of the city of Scranton, be fined not less than \$5 and not more than \$20, and in default of the payment of such fine it shall be the duty of the said mayor or such magistrate to commit every such person having been convicted as aforesaid to the county jail of Lackawanna County, there to be imprisoned until such fine shall be paid, not exceeding, however, a period of 20 days.

**Manure—Care and Disposal. (Ord. Apr. 11, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firms, corporations, or associations, to collect, store or keep, or permit to be collected, stored or kept, in any stable, building, or on any yard, lot or premises within the limits of the city of Scranton, manure of any kind, unless the same be inclosed in a tightly covered receptacle or vault, made of concrete, stone, brick, or metal, which receptacle or vault shall at all times be kept properly disinfected, and which receptacle or vault, and the method of disinfecting the same, shall be approved by the superintendent of the bureau of health: *Provided, however,* That no accumulation of any manure in any such receptacle or vault shall at any time exceed in quantity more than three tons.

SEC. 2. The term manure, for the purpose of this ordinance, shall be construed to mean the dung or offal of horses, mules, cows, sheep, goats, swine, or poultry, and the straw and other refuse, dirt, and waste ordinarily mixed with it.

SEC. 3. Nor shall any such manure be removed, carted, or transported, over or across any street, avenue, court, alleyway, or place, within the city of Scranton, unless the same be inclosed in a tight and covered vehicle, so protected that the

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manure in process of removal and transportation may not be dropped or left in any street, avenue, court, alleyway, or place within the city of Scranton.

SEC. 4. Any person or persons, firms, corporations, or associations, violating the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction before the mayor or police magistrate of the city of Scranton, be fined not less than \$10 and not more than \$25, and in default of payment of such fine it shall be the duty of the said mayor or magistrate to commit every such person, firm, corporation, or association, having been convicted as aforesaid, to the county jail of Lackawanna County, there to be imprisoned until such fine be paid, not exceeding however, a period of 30 days.

#### SEATTLE, WASH.

##### Plague—Prevention of the Introduction and Spread of—Rat Proofing of Buildings. (Ord. 32988, Apr. 22, 1914.)

SECTION 1. No permit shall be issued by the superintendent of buildings of the city of Seattle for the construction, reconstruction, alteration, or repair of any building or structure within the city unless provisions shall be made in the plans for such building or structure for the proper rat proofing of the same as in this ordinance provided.

SEC. 2. Any building or structure hereafter erected which shall not be raised at least 18 inches above the level of the ground at all points, shall be required to have its foundation walls of concrete or of brick or stone laid in cement mortar or some other material, which shall be of brick, they shall not be less than 8 inches thick, and if of concrete they shall not be less than 6 inches thick. Such walls shall extend around the entire area to be occupied by the building or structure and shall extend not less than 18 inches below the surface of the ground. The full floor area under such buildings must be covered by concrete not less than 3 inches thick. If it is proposed to place flooring over any concrete floor area and not in direct contact therewith, such flooring shall be double with wire netting of such form and quality as may be required by the superintendent of buildings between the two layers, and any such double floor shall be constructed throughout of tongued and grooved lumber, and the wire netting above specified shall be extended upon the walls not less than 18 inches: *Provided*, That if there is no dead space between the wooden floors and the concrete layer, such flooring may consist of a single layer.

SEC. 3. No permit shall be granted by the superintendent of buildings for the reconstruction, alteration, or repair of any building or structure unless provisions shall be made in the plans therefor for the proper rat proofing of such building or structure in substantial compliance with the provisions of this ordinance as set forth in section 2 herero, when in the judgment of the superintendent of buildings it is practicable, desirable, and necessary that such rat proofing be done, but in no event shall such reconstruction, repair, or alteration be permitted without full compliance with all the provisions of this ordinance where the cost and expense of such reconstruction, alteration, or repair shall in the opinion of the superintendent of buildings equal or exceed 40 per cent of the value of the structure sought to be reconstructed, altered, or repaired.

SEC. 4. All ordinances or parts thereof in so far as they may be in conflict herewith are repealed.

SEC. 5. Any person found guilty of a violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction fined in any sum not exceeding \$100, or imprisoned in the city jail for a term not exceeding 30 days, or may be both fined and imprisoned.

**SOMERVILLE, MASS.****Milk and Cream—Sale of—Filling of Containers. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 3, 1914.)**

RULE 20. No person or corporation shall sell or offer, expose, or keep for sale, in any shop, store, or other place, milk or cream, unless the same is sold or offered, exposed or kept for sale in tightly closed or capped bottles or receptacles. Nothing contained herein shall prevent the sale of milk or cream from cans, crocks, coolers, or other receptacles in restaurants, hotels, or at soda fountains, when the milk or cream is to be consumed in the restaurant or hotel or at soda fountains by guests or patrons ordering the same.

RULE 21. No person or corporation engaged in the business of selling or delivering milk or cream shall fill bottles or other receptacles with milk or cream on any public way. No such person or corporation shall fill any bottles or other receptacles with milk or cream in any place not previously authorized in writing by the board of health. Such person or corporation shall immediately upon receiving a written order from the board of health so to do comply with any requirement of said board respecting the filling of milk or cream in bottles or receptacles, the manner or method employed in such filling, or the conditions and surroundings under which such filling is done or carried on.

The preceding regulations shall take effect the 1st day of May, 1914.

**SPRINGFIELD, MASS.****Ice Cream—Manufacture, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1914.)**

RULE 1. No ice cream shall be manufactured or stored in any portion of a building which is used for stabling horses, or other animals, or in any room used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes unless the manufacturing and storage rooms for ice cream are separated from other parts of the building to the satisfaction of the board of health.

RULE 2. All rooms in which ice cream is manufactured or stored shall be equipped for handling ice cream in a sanitary manner, and shall be kept constantly clean. The minimum requirements shall be smooth, tight floors, walls and ceiling of such construction as to permit proper and thorough cleaning, shall be well lighted, ventilated, and properly screened, and shall be equipped with appliances for washing or sterilizing all utensils employed in the mixing, freezing, storage, sale, or distribution of ice cream. All such utensils after use shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water or sterilized by steam. Vessels used in the manufacture or sale of ice cream shall not be employed as containers for other substances than ice cream.

RULE 3. All establishments in which ice cream is manufactured shall be equipped with facilities for the proper cleansing of the hands of operatives, and all persons, immediately before engaging in mixing of the ingredients entering into the composition of ice cream, or its subsequent freezing and handling, shall thoroughly wash his or her hands and keep them cleanly during such manufacture and handling. All persons shall be dressed in clean outer garments while engaged in the manufacture and handling of ice cream.

RULE 4. No urinal, water-closet, or privy shall be located in the rooms mentioned in the preceding rules or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said rooms.

RULE 5. All vehicles used in the conveyance of ice cream for sale or distribution shall be kept in a cleanly condition and free from offensive odors.

RULE 6. Ice cream kept for sale in any shop, restaurant, drug store, or other establishment shall be stored in a covered box or refrigerator. Such refrigerator shall be properly drained and cared for and shall be tightly closed except during such intervals as are necessary for the introduction or removal of ice cream or ice, and shall be

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kept only in such locations and under such conditions as shall be approved by the board of health.

RULE 7. Every person engaged in the manufacture, storage, transportation, sale, or distribution of ice cream, immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious disease, either himself or in his family, or amongst his employees, or within the building or premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored, sold, or distributed, shall notify the Springfield Board of Health and at the same time shall suspend the sale and distribution of ice cream until authorized to resume the same by said board of health. No vessels which have been handled by persons suffering from such disease shall be used to hold or convey ice cream until they have been thoroughly sterilized.

RULE 8. All cream, milk, or skimmed milk employed in the manufacture of ice cream shall, before use, be kept at a temperature not higher than 50° F.

RULE 9. No old or melted ice cream or ice cream returned to a manufacturer from whatever cause shall again be used in the preparation of ice cream.

#### SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

##### Visiting Nurse—Appointment, Duties, and Salary. (Ord. 182, Oct. 21, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That a visiting nurse shall be appointed in the department of public health, but not for any prescribed term. The said visiting nurse shall be a person skilled and experienced in the performance of the duties of a visiting nurse and shall perform the duties incident to such employment under the direction and control of the director of public health, and shall perform such other duties as may be required by the city commission or by the director of public health. Such visiting nurse shall receive compensation at the rate of \$900 a year, payable semimonthly, and shall give bond in the sum of \$1,000.

SEC. 2. There is hereby appropriated from the unappropriated moneys in the public-health fund the sum of \$150, to be expended, upon proper voucher, for the purpose of paying the compensation of such visiting nurse for the remainder of the present fiscal year.